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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1778, and is now in its one hundred and forty-seventh year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with few exceptions, has always been printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, its influence given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

Numerous Ways.

There are plenty of ways to get from Newport to Providence at the present time. First, there is the steamboat route making one trip each way daily and in the summer three trips with the fare sixty cents for the round trip. Second the N. Y., N. H. & B. R. R. making nine trips each way daily, fare seventy cents each way, with five cents added for street car in Providence from Fox Point Station. Third the Newport and Wickford Steamboat Co., making six trips a day, fare seventy-five cents each way. Fourth the Old Colony Street Railway in connection with the "Snake route", fare forty-five cents each way; and fifth the new Newport & Providence Street Railway, electric cars to Bristol Ferry, steamer to Bristol, the New Haven electrics to Fox Point, and the Providence street cars into the city. The fare this way is also forty-five cents with plenty of variety in the way of changes. It is yet to be proved which is the quickest route.

Field Day.

Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, will leave here next Friday morning, accompanied by the U. S. Seventh Artillery Band, by a special train at 8 o'clock, for New Bedford, where the second annual field day exercises will be held. There will be about 1000 Knights Templars in New Bedford on that day and arrangements have been made for a thoroughly good time. The committee, from Washington Commandery having this affair in charge consists of William H. Langley, Eminent Commander; Edward G. Hayward, Past Commander, and Arthur E. Burland. It is expected that Washington Commandery will carry off seventy-five St. Knights.

At the meeting of DeBlois Council, Royal and Select Masters, held Tuesday evening, three Past Thrice Illustrous Masters' jewels were presented to Ara Mihdret, Robert S. Franklin and George W. Wright, respectively. The jewels, which are of solid gold and very handsome, were presented in a very appropriate address by the Past Grand Thrice Illustrous Master, Charles A. Gilpin.

The progress committee has opened a bureau of information in the store of James H. Barney, Jr., & Co., on Thames street where Mr. Benjamin Oman will be in attendance to supply information free of charge in regard to hotels, boarding houses, places of interest, etc. This is a service that should be greatly appreciated by the hosts of strangers who come to Newport in the summer time.

The various fire stations and apparatus of the city was inspected by the board of firewards, city council and various invited guests on Monday evening. The party visited the stations in drags and were hospitably entertained. The companies were generally found in good condition and a number of "hitch-ups" were shown in fast time.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, who have been spending the winter in San Francisco, are shortly expected to arrive at the Cadwalader cottage on Bellevue avenue for the season.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson, who has been guest of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, has returned to New York and will shortly sail for Europe.

The city council committee on Long wharf has organized by the election of Councilman Kerr as chairman.

Dr. Henry T. Coggeshall and family have located at Reufrew Park Cottage, No. 8, for the summer.

Dr. V. Mott Francis has returned from Roxbury, Mass., to spend the summer in Newport.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet has arrived for the season.

Aquidneck Bank Losses.

The Aquidneck National Bank of this city has this week been defending a suit in the United States Circuit Court in Providence, the case being brought by the Manhattan Web Company of New Jersey. The verdict was against the bank.

The case grows out of the business dealings of E. Read Goodridge while engaged in the rubber web business in this city.

In 1895, or before, Mr. Goodridge did business with the bank as a borrower, both on his own account and as Treasurer of the Manhattan Web Company of New York, the predecessor of the New Jersey corporation. This continued until early in 1900, when the New York corporation dropped out of sight in a reorganization in which a new corporation was formed under New Jersey laws, continuing the same business with the same plant. Mr. Goodridge was also Treasurer of the New Jersey corporation, which began business with the Aquidneck Bank as a depositor with the sum of \$36,000.

Feb. 20, 1900, the bank held notes of Mr. Goodridge and the Manhattan Web Company of New York aggregating \$7750. On that date Mr. Goodridge sent a check for that amount to the bank, drawn to his personal order and signed by himself as Treasurer of the New Jersey corporation. The check was properly indorsed and accompanied by directions to apply the amount to the payment of the notes and to return the same cancelled.

William P. Martin became Treasurer of the New Jersey corporation in May 1900, and soon afterward drew out the company's balance in the Aquidneck National Bank, practically closing the account. With the cancelled checks returned to him by the bank was the one drawn by Mr. Goodridge for \$7750. According to the evidence introduced in the trial nothing was heard by the bank concerning the check until about a year ago. Then the Web Company brought suit on the ground that the Treasurer (Mr. Goodridge) had no authority to draw a check to pay his own notes or those of the old corporation, on the funds of the corporation of which he was then Treasurer. It was claimed that the drawing of the check, with the directions accompanying it constituted sufficient notice to the bank to inquire into the circumstances.

The bank people claimed that all the appearances of Mr. Goodridge in the matter were such as to arouse no suspicion, and that it was only natural to suppose that in the process of re-organization the old notes were being paid by the new corporation. They held that this was actually the fact, inasmuch as three years had been allowed to elapse before the Web Company brought action. Walter F. Augell is counsel for the plaintiff, and the bank's attorney is William P. Sheffield, Jr., of Newport.

Malbone Lodge.

Thursday night was notable one in the history of Malbone Lodge, N. E. O. P. A train load of visitors came down from Fall River, including the famous degree team of Priscilla Lodge of that city, numbering twenty-two members.

The work of the Order was exemplified on twelve candidates by this team.

The work was done in a perfect manner and the team received much well merited praise.

After the work addresses were made by Eugene F. Bennett, of Providence, Grand Vice Warden of Rhode Island; Past Grand Warden John A. Haslam, of Providence, the deputy for Malbone Lodge; Samuel A. Hall, of Fall River, the degree master; Past Warden John M. Young, and Warden Pierson, of Fall River; Bro. Charles S. Goddard, of Newport, and others. A beautiful floral piece, being the emblematic star of the Order, made by Bro. Joseph Allan, was presented to the degree staff. A collation was served at the close.

A Past Grand Warden's badge was presented the lodge for Mr. John J. Peckham, a member of this lodge.

Rev. E. P. Tuller, a graduate of Brown University, has accepted a call to the Memorial Baptist Church in Chicago. Mr. Tuller was pastor of the First Baptist Church in this city some years ago and made many friends while here. It is expected that Mr. Tuller will enter his new field of labor about July 1st. The Memorial Church is a comparatively new one, being built about five years ago at a cost of \$200,000. The membership is about 500.

The honorary degree of doctor of divinity has been conferred upon Rev. Henry N. Jeter by Guadalupe College of Seguin, Texas, the honor being conferred because of his great and valuable services to the negro Baptist Church. Mr. Jeter is pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church of this city, having come here almost immediately after being graduated from Wayland Seminary in 1874.

Mrs. C. Acton Ives has arrived for the summer.

New Railway Opened.

The Newport & Providence railway was opened for travel on Wednesday last, the 15th of June, as had been promised, although the line was not in every part entirely ready for the best handling of traffic. There are yet a number of places where a great deal of work is necessary before the passenger service will be perfect but the management of the road is to be congratulated on starting the line when they had promised.

In view of the many drawbacks that have been encountered this spring it had been freely predicted by many that the road would not be in operation all summer.

The first car for the public came into Newport about noon on Wednesday and immediately took on board quite a number of passengers who had been waiting for the first chance to ride over the road. The trip to Bristol Ferry was made with comparatively slight delays considering the newness of the cars and road bed, and at Bristol Ferry the steamer Sagamore was in readiness to take the party to Bristol. Since then the road has been run on a regular schedule occupying about one hour to make the run to the Ferry. When the road is evened up and properly ballasted it is expected to cut the time down to 40 minutes. Those who have been over the road express much pleasure at the route that has been selected and are loud in their praises of the rolling stock of the company. The open cars are large, heavy and comfortable and give promise of ability to make fast time over a smooth track. Through the private right of way there will be no drawback to fast running and a speedy schedule will be maintained.

There is still a great deal of work to be done before the road will be considered entirely finished. In places the rails are to be straightened and evened up and the whole track practically is yet to be thoroughly ballasted. The car barn is not quite finished but it is far enough along to house the cars. There are some adjustments to be made to the overhead work.

The question of the double track service seems to be just where it was last winter. The Fall River line is still using the turnout on Broadway at Blis road as well as the long turnout from Lake's corner to Bull street. The new road operates its cars only over its own tracks through the city so that its out-going cars run over the same track for a part of the way as the incoming cars of the other road. The public, especially those living and owning property on Broadway, are complaining loudly of this condition of affairs and some relief is hoped for.

On Thursday a number of the officers and stockholders from away came down here to make an official trip over the new road. A special car took the party to Bristol Ferry where the Sagamore was boarded for Bristol. Supper was served at The Belvidere in Bristol. In the party besides President Brown, Superintendent Bradford and the local officers, were Governor Hill of Maine, George E. Manchester and F. G. Kinsman of Augusta, Maine, Mr. Bird of Rockland and Sumner Wallace of Rochester, N. H. All the members of the party were much pleased at the condition of the road.

Railroad Accident.

There was a serious accident on the local division of the Consolidated railroad yesterday (Friday) morning, but fortunately no one received fatal injuries. The 5:55 out from Newport in charge of Conductor Therlen struck a freight engine just this side of the Ferry street station in Fall River seriously wrecking the engine and combination coach of the passenger train and damaging the freight engine. Engineer J. C. Magoun of the passenger train was quite badly cut about the head but after receiving medical treatment was able to proceed to his home. The fireman and baggage-man of the passenger train received a severe shaking up but were otherwise uninjured. None of the passengers were injured. The engineer and fireman of the freight engine jumped before the train struck them.

The freight engine was standing on the main track awaiting the proper signal to proceed to the round house. While waiting for the switch the train from Newport was upon them before they knew it and the crew of the freight engine had barely time to jump before the crash.

The wreck blocked the track for several hours but was cleared away before the excursion train from Boston arrived. The excursion reached here a little before 12 o'clock, bringing 825 passengers in twelve cars. All the trains earlier in the forenoon had been delayed by the wreck.

The summer conference of the various D. R. Chapters in this state was held yesterday in Woonsocket. A number of the members of William Ellery Chapter of this city were present.

School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee, the last before the holidays, was held on Monday evening when the teachers were elected and salaries fixed for the coming year.

The monthly report of Superintendent Lull contained the following:

The total enrollment for the month ending May 27, 1904, was 3,792; the average belonging was 3,347.6; the average attending was 3,078; the per cent. of attendance 91.7; the cases of tardiness 433, and the cases of dismissal 96.

The receipts of the school department to date are \$102,066.41, the budget for May amounted to \$18,239.76 (pay roll for May and June included), the balance at date is \$42,24.97.

Visiting outside the city has been by the rule of the School Board a obligation since January 1, 1904. In accordance with this regulation all teachers except one have visited once and 57 have visited twice.

Since the last meeting of the board the Board of Health has reported three cases of diphtheria and three cases of scarlet fever. One child is excluded from the public schools on account of one of the cases of scarlet fever.

All the schools below the Rogers are now held their parents' days with excellent results. Last Friday evening there was a climax to the series, for the Townsend Industrial opened its doors to exhibit the work of grades VI-XIII and also to illustrate the methods of teaching in the wood, iron, cooking and sewing departments. Classes in these subjects were at work during the evening. These parents' days have revealed to the parents the breadth of their children's work and they also tend to make the visitors have a higher appreciation of the value and the difficulty of the teacher's work.

By sales of the cooking exhibits in the Calvert, Coddington and Coggeshall the Teachers' Retirement Fund has been increased \$27, and by a check \$50.

The cooking classes have during the present year applied their training at home to an unusual extent. More than 8,000 cases have been reported to their teachers. There were 1,654 relating to some form of bread making, 1,208 to vegetables, 937 to meats and soups, 229 to fish and oysters, 403 to eggs, 620 to cereals, 2,056 to cakes, pies, puddings and sauces, 893 to jellies, salads, broths, fruit, etc. In addition there were reported "Fires built 193." Surely this work is practical.

The report of Truant Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 223; number of cases of truancy (public, 15, parochial, 11, 26); number out for illness and other causes, 197; number of different children truants, 25; number found not attending school, 5; number sent to public schools, 2; number sent to Catholic schools, 3.

Two boys on May 24, and two more on May 25, were arrested for habitual truancy, pleaded guilty and were placed on probation.

During the past month two boys, one an habitual truant whom I had on probation, and the other an habitual school offender, were committed for other causes to the Sockanisset School during their minority.

The Current Topics Club was given permission to use the Coles Building for holding meetings next winter, at a cost of \$50. Superintendent Lull presented his annual report and it was ordered printed. Mr. D. E. Campbell was given permission to use the Coddington School for summer classes this year. It was voted to request the city council to appropriate \$1800 from the Cole fund to pay the salary of Mr. Greenlaw. The retiring trustees of Teachers' Retirement Fund—Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. Thomas P. Peckham and Rev. E. H. Porter—were re-elected.

The schedule for the year was adopted as follows:

First term—September 12 to November 18, 1904.

Second term—November 21, 1904, to February 8, 1905.

Third term—February 6 to April 20, 1905.

Fourth term—April 24 to June 23, 1905.

Vacations—October 20-21, November 24-25, December 26-January 2, February 22, March 25, April 3, April 21, May 30.

Leave of absence was granted to Miss Ward of the Coddington School and to Miss Stanhope of the High School. Dr. Barker and Mr. Lull were appointed a committee to examine the essays submitted in competition for the D. R. Fearing prize.

In executive session the teachers for the coming year were elected as follows, the principals of buildings being indicated by a star.

ROGERS HIGH.

Frank E. Thompson* \$3,000
Edward K. Stevens 2,000
Johnnie Vogl Smith 1,500
Ruth E. Franklin 1,200
Kate L. Clarke 1,200
Mary F. Leavitt 1,200
Blanche Leavitt 1,200
George Russell 1,200
Lulu M. Greenlaw 2,000
Frederick P. Webber 1,000

TOWNSEND INDUSTRIAL.

George H. Bryant* 2,000
Benjamin May 1,200
Elizabeth T. Boworth 670
Harriet M. Stacy 670
Alfred R. Gatzemeyer 1,200
Mary E. Munsey 350
Sarah H. Manuel 400

CALVERT, WILLOW STREET.

Maude B. Lawton 600

Harriet A. Saunders* 600

Elizabeth S. Champin, I 600

Mary S. Clarke, Kindergarten 600

CALVERT.

Harriet Hammatt, IX 1,000

Annie E. Caswell, IX 600

Annie E. Brice, VIII 600

Annie L. Agnew, VI 500
Elizabeth P. Potter, V 500
Elizabeth A. Storno, IV 500
Kleanor L. French, III, II, I 500
Julia T. Downing, Kindergarten 500

HENRY B. A. CAREY.

Henry B. Haiburg, VI 125
Elizabeth C. Klemm, V 600
Elizabeth G. Nuss, IV 540
Sarah M. S. Hodson, III 540
Mary E. Hodson, II 140
Hattie B. Sherman, I 120
Emily M. Bradley, Kindergarten 140

CODDINGTON.

Dudley E. Campbell, IX 1,500
E. C. Taylor, IX

Hearts Courageous

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HALLIE
By... ERMINIE
RIVES

CHAPTER IV.

FOR some time the two in the coach rode in silence. The way, when they had left the clustered shipping of the town behind them, wound along the reed rimmed bank of the river where plentious crews cawed to their mates. The afternoon had come with a vivid sky burning to a clar on the horizon. The young secretary gazed out of the open window, and through it the wind came, sweet with the clean smell of dry grass. Anne stole a side glance from under drooping lids.

"You are deeply occupied, monsieur," she said at length, with a lurking thread of sarcasm. "I should not marvel since all Virginia lies just outside."

He threw her a smile that softened his clean cut mouth and lightened his eyes. "All Virginia is not outside the window—for me, mademoiselle."

With a woman it is the new sensation which captivates. Mistress Tillotson had been used enough to pretty speeches. The beau of half Virginia had recited quatrains to her fan. Here was an unaccustomed subtlety.

"Yet your eyes were there," she rejoined. "Had your thought fled still farther? Overseas, mayhap?"

He met her look full eyed. "Shall I tell you of what I was thinking? I have seen many fair ladies in my own land, gracious and kind belike, but few whose charity could reach to an object so far beneath them as a bondwoman; fewer yet whose graciousness would lead them to sue for pardon from a stranger—like me."

"I," she answered more lightly, "was thinking of how the frost has set the woods afire. Saw you ever such copper reds and russet golds? And those wedges of pink rock—they have the look of raspberries crushed in curdled milk. God is spindrift of his hues."

The country through which they passed was hung with the marvelous colors which a Virginian autumn lavishes so prodigally. There were the maroon of the wild rose stalk, the ripe brown seams of butternut bark and the shifting tints the sun lends the frosted alder, the gray lichen and bronze fir spattered with scarlet creeper and stippled mosses like saffron butterflies. Here and there showed the splash of a bluebird's wing or the vermillion crest of a kingfisher.

"It is very fair," he said, "as it should be."

Again a silence fell, while the road swung across forest stretches, under springing roofs through which the sky swam in dazzles.

At last she spoke demurely:

"And of what else were you thinking, monsieur?"

"I was thinking what you are most like. Some ladies are like snow mountains that stand very far off, white and beautiful, but cold—so cold you cannot warm them, and so high. Some are like blossoms, sweet and perfumed, made for only a nosegay in the evening. When the sun is hot they wither. Some are like a song that one hears and thinks lovely—hums it awhile and forgets."

"And which of these am I, sir?"

"You are like a sword—slim and shining and straight and yet delicate. It took centuries to make the sword, mademoiselle. It will bend, bend, but not break. It is sharp and cold to all the world save one—the one who wears it at his side. But to his touch it becomes alive to ward him harm, to guard his life, to keep his honor."

"An we were truly swords," she flashed, "we ladies of Virginia, there were less of bitterness in this fair colony of ours."

"So the sword has the temper!" he cried, his eyes kindling. "It is not for ornament alone! And these troubles of the colonies—they strike so deeply then? Do even the ladies of a land such as this feel the sting?"

She gazed out toward the low knobby hills limned against the deepening sky, her elbow on the window sill, her chin in her gloved hand, silent. Above them in sun stained air shreds of torn clouds folded away like dreams. From near by came the startled flutter of field larks and the rustle of ripening corn.

The road curved quickly and lurched into a pine forest, where the day dimmed to twilight and the hoofs fell noiselessly into a carpet of brown needles. It was a pleasant way, full of mingled odors, all strangely pure and agreeable, where clamorous wood things piped to a musical silence.

"Tis not all Virginia, after all, that one sees here, monsieur," she said slowly after a time. "Far to the west of us is a vast region, raw, full veined and of scattered tenants. There are great mountain peaks and ravines, wastes waiting seed and hoe, plateaus and woodlands where the musket and the ax are never silent. Deer run in the brake. Wolves race along the ridges. There strong men have lived and toiled and fought back the savages and cleared themselves homes. Their children have grown up unyielding like the granite in the mountain's heart, untrammel'd like its torrents. And this life amid the silences has taught them a justice that may not be bought, a strength that knows neither fear nor favor. The region you see here, monsieur, to this great weave I speak of is but the raveled edge."

"Here broad rivers run brackish with tide-water, and ships lie at the wharfs. They bring to our manor houses all of luxury and refinement which Virginia tobacco can buy. And here the planters—for Virginia was first settled by gentlemen, monsieur—choose to put on courtliness and dress in gold lace and make a bit of London for themselves on the edge of the wilderness."

name? No you sir must, monsieur, when a gnatte ketch de houses 'fore day aye misus to deff!"

The head withdrew, and Anne tried to smile up at Armand.

"We are safe," she said, speaking slowly, like a child. "I know. 'Twas so sudden. Let me—wait a moment." She closed her eyes again, sick and faint in the reaction.

He did not speak at once, but she felt his arms, which were under and around her, shake with a little tremor and draw her closer.

"Suppose," she breathed, her eyes still closed—"suppose it had struck nearer?"

"We should not have felt it—a quick death and merciful."

She shuddered.

"They would have found us—so," he said, with an underbreath.

She lifted her head at this and started, the color coming back to her lips.

"Help me out."

Stooping under the splintered door frame, he assisted her to the ground. It was a tangle of broken branches, sprangling spokes, thrusting springs and distorted fragments of wood. A snapped limb a foot in thickness lay with its end upon the beat and twisted step.

"Bad I leaped it would have struck me!"

"Yes," he answered.

"So swift and terrible!" she said, her voice catching. "Like a bolt from a cloud—like the judgment. That moment—I would not live it again for worlds!"

He spoke with a flame in his cheeks. "And I—I would I might! Ah, I would endure all agonies for that moment again, that moment when—"

"Monsieur!"

He stopped at the indignation in her tone.

"Let us go," she said. "Gladden Hall is just behind these pines."

"I beg you—"

"Bethink, sir," she added boldly,

"that so late as yesterday I had never seen you!"

"So late as yesterday!" he cried. "To measure all things by the hands of the clock! What has time to do with the feeling of the heart? Is death all that comes suddenly, unexpectedly? Are there no sweeter things that come as swiftly? Ah, a man can live a year in an hour, mademoiselle—a lifetime within one little day. Yesterday, you say? Mademoiselle, yesterday for me were only dim waters and gray sky; now there are flowers and birds and laughter and all glad things. Shall I tell you what has changed it all? The moment you spoke to me on the wharf, the hour we have ridden side by side along the field, most of all, mademoiselle, the moment you will not have me tell you of, that one moment I lived when death came falling out of the sky upon us, when you cried out—when—"

"Stop!" she protested, her hands to her red cheeks.

"When your face was on my shoulder—I felt your breath! You clung to me—to me—you, the fairest lady God has made! My arms were around you."

"Oh!" she gasped. "No more! You have no right!"

"Right?"

"No!" she cried stormily, her breast rising and falling. "No! You presume upon a danger into which fate thrust me without my wish. Why, we have but ridden a half league. I know not even your name! Who are you to speak thus to me?"

"Who am I?" repeated the young man slowly, the rich color dyeing his face.

"I am—only a Frenchman, mademoiselle, only a man who gazed upon your face in a crowd and whom—whom you asked to ride beside you in the coach."

His tone had fallen. "Is it his fault, mademoiselle, if his custom is not the custom of your land, if he knows not to repress, if he must say what he feels?" He finished very low. "Is it his fault that he cannot forget that your face hid itself upon his breast for one little moment here in the forest?"

She struggled, but he forced her back and held her as the groaning mass came to earth with a crash that rocked the ground.

Anne, conscious even in her ecstasy of

fright of a sense of safety in his arms,

felt the body of the coach crush like an eggshell. She had hidden her face on his breast and shut her eyes, waiting the end. The whole world was a splinter of glass, a ripping of boarding, a sickening jumble of thuds, through which stabbed the agonized squeals of the horses.

Then there was stillness, broken by

Brashleigh's sobbing scream:

"De good Lawd, Mis' Anne! De good Lawd! Is yo' daid?"

She opened her eyes and looked up.

The riven trunk lay right athwart the

forward cushions, where it had crashed

it way through. A great, gnarled limb, broken off, thrust itself a yard from her face, and through the jagged edge of the top she saw the far foliage awaying. Armand's face bent above her. It was white and strained with an anguish that was slipping away, but it was calm.

Rashleigh's head appeared at the

wrecked window, his features blue

black with fear.

"Bress Goord!" he stammered, his

grizzled forehead working. "Bress his

*** does covenant with the said Louis

Armand, holder," she read.

Then she caught her breath and, forgoing to glance in the direction of the forest road, walked toward the anxious figure on the porch of the great house.

CHAPTER V.

In the Swan tavern, which lifted its yellow Holland brick front and peaked shingle roof not far from the Yorktown river front, the candles had been early lighted that night. There, as day faintly out, supping at his ease at a table in the long parlor, sat a man of middle age whose effrontry and insolence had long ago earned him cordial hatred throughout Williamsburg. He was Captain Foy, aid to Governor Dunmore.

He looked up as another guest entered and dropped his knife clattering.

"Jarrat!" he cried. "I thought you were in London!"

"So I was; so I was, but I am returned to-day," Jarrat answered easily.

"How goes it at Williamsburg, Captain Foy? And how does Governor Dunmore with that ant hill of disloyalty?"

"He is away with the troops to quell the Indians on the Pennsylvania boundary. He will not see Williamsburg again before November. You stayed not long abroad. I heard you were gone for a year of off duty pleasure."

"These Virginians get in the blood," Jarrat simpered a sigh. "I have lost the old land love, I fear."

He did not see fit to tell the true reason of his sea voyage or that he had been more in Paris than in London. He was a more subtle servant of Dunmore's than the governor's aid, who dreamed he knew all of the great man's mind.

"What has happened since I left, captain?" he finished.

The other got up, pulled the door to carefully and came back. "Jarrat. I

"Let us go," she said. "Gladden Hall is just behind these pines."

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Then there was stillness, broken by

Brashleigh's sobbing scream:

"De good Lawd, Mis' Anne! De good Lawd! Is yo' daid?"

She opened her eyes and looked up.

The riven trunk lay right athwart the

forward cushions, where it had crashed

it way through. A great, gnarled limb, broken off, thrust itself a yard from her face, and through the jagged edge of the top she saw the far foliage awaying. Armand's face bent above her. It was white and strained with an anguish that was slipping away, but it was calm.

Rashleigh's head appeared at the

wrecked window, his features blue

black with fear.

"I am glad I owe my life to you," she said softly.

Gazing at him uncertainly an instant, she hesitated, then turned and ran rapidly up the winding drive. Her hound lifted his shag head from the columned porch and came leaping down to meet her, while his white drew Mammy Ev'line peering from the kitchen door, her weather beaten face dilating into a smile.

"Lawd, dar come mammy's honey chile safe an' sou'n!" she cried to Mrs. Tillotson, who came hastily to the steps and waved her hand at the girl's fluttering signal.

"Down! Sweetlips! Down!" cried Anne as the hound leaped against her.

She stopped, bethinking herself of the indenture.

"I am glad I owe my life to you," she said softly.

Gazing at him uncertainly an instant, she hesitated, then turned and ran rapidly up the winding drive. Her hound lifted his shag head from the columned porch and came leaping down to meet her, while his white drew Mammy Ev'line peering from the kitchen door, her weather beaten face dilating into a smile.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STOMACH.

Upon Its Condition Depends Happiness or Misery.

Perhaps one of the most frequent complaints of the stomach is constipation of the bowels, or continuous constipation.

When your food runs so solidly on your stomach that nature refuses to remove it, and usually resort to some common physic which, while affording you some relief, acts so suddenly on the parts affected as to shock and weaken them.

THE BOWELS, like a balky horse, to work properly must be coaxed, and gradually urged to perform their functions.

The soothing action of that great Kidney and Liver medicine, DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, is gentle and delicate, yet its relief is immediate and effective.

It is of importance to every individual to use a proper remedy for CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS. The thousands of grateful testimonials, from both sexes, who have been completely cured by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, is the best evidence of the POWER AND MERIT of this wonderful medicine.

Druggists sell it in New 50 cent sizes and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle, enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Newark, N. J.

Dr. David Kennedy's Soft Cream cures all forms, Skin and Bowel Diseases. Etc.

General Wilson's Famous Raid

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

June 22-23, 1864

(Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.)

ONE of the boldest operations in the history of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac took place in connection with the movement of the Second and Sixth corps against the Weldon railroad. General Sheridan was at this time, June 22, 1864, absent on the expedition to Lynchburg, which resulted in a cavalry battle at Trevillian Station, on the Central railway, north of Richmond, between Sheridan with the divisions of Gregg and Torbert and the Confederates under Hampton and Fitz-Hugh Lee. Sheridan left the division of James H. Wilson to accompany the Army of the Potomac, and it took the lead from the field of Cold Harbor to the James river.

After crossing the river and taking a short rest Wilson was re-enforced by Kautz's division, belonging to Butler's army, and the column started on the 22d with general instructions to cross the country south of Petersburg and strike the intersection of the Petersburg and Lynchburg and the Richmond and Danville railroads. This would cut communications from Petersburg and Richmond south and west.

Wilson's combined force was less than 6,000 men. He crossed the Weldon road without opposition, dashed across the Lynchburg road and struck it fourteen miles below Petersburg, sweeping south thirty miles to the crossing of the Danville road. The railroad track, the depots, bridges and all the rolling stock were completely destroyed. At the crossing of Staunton river, twenty miles farther south, Wilson found the bridge guarded by earthworks, garrisoned by infantry and supplied with artillery. The river was not fordable, and a brave attack, led by General Kautz, failed to carry the position. At this moment W. H. F. Lee brought up his cavalry division and attacked Wilson in the rear and managed to divide Wilson and Kautz and to put his whole force between them.

The raiders were now 100 miles within the enemy's lines. The news of their destructive work had gone into Petersburg, and the forces there were scattering in all directions to intercept them. At every crossroad they found militia troops in position to oppose them, and often their scouting parties and pickets were surrounded and made prisoners. The cavalrymen of Wilson and Kautz were continually in the saddle, not daring to encamp for sleep or to cook rations. Their fare was anything that could be had, sometimes kernels of hard corn, which men and horses munched together.

Wilson sent word to Kautz to retire the best he could, and with his own force he traveled as rapidly as possible back toward the Weldon road. A rapid ride of eighty miles brought him to the Nottoway river, thirty miles south of Petersburg and ten miles from the Weldon road. From this point Wilson started northeast on a road that would carry him across the Weldon road and to Prince George's Court House, east of Petersburg and in rear of Meade's army. But W. H. F. Lee had sent word to Petersburg of the precarious position in which he had placed his enemies, and General Robert E. Lee at once recalled Hampton, who at that time was dogging Sheridan's column across the peninsula toward James river. Hampton brought up three brigades of cavalry and reached Ream's Station, on the Weldon railroad, on June 28. Here he met Chambliss' brigade of W. H. F. Lee's division and also found two brigades of infantry from Petersburg, under command of General Malone, posted to cover the railroad. This point was Wilson's crossing place, and he expected to meet here the infantry of Meade's army sent out to seize and hold this road. Hampton now deployed two brigades across the road where Wilson was coming up, and he attacked the moving column, keeping up the battle until night. Wilson's men, aided by Kautz, who was again with him, fought desperately. But Wilson learned what force was behind Hampton, and he now determined to push north again up the Weldon road toward Petersburg, where he expected to find some of Meade's men. Wilson withdrew in the night, leaving Kautz in position.

At the time of the separation of General Kautz from the main command that daring commander found himself surrounded on three sides by the enemy in overwhelming force. On the fourth side was the steep embankment leading to a cut in the Weldon railroad, beyond which was a supposedly impassable swamp. Kautz had but two regiments. Most men would have surrendered, but not he. Spurring down the embankment amid a plunging fire, he led his regiments up the opposite embankment, rode boldly into the swamp, which a drought had fortunately rendered passable, and escaped with nearly his whole command.

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One of General Wilson's staff officers had remained with the party cut off from Wilson's moving column when Hampton intercepted it, and General Kautz sent him with a small bodyguard to cut his way through the enemy and report to Meade. This officer, Captain Whitaker, made a bold dash and got through the lines himself, though he lost all of his escort in the mire, and he reported to Meade at army headquarters within a few hours. Wilson had meanwhile wheeled his column around on the back track to sue-

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All drugs will refund the money if it fails to cure.

E. W. GROVE'S SIGNATURE.

Castor.

Signature.

Established by Franklin in 1784.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Other Telephone 181
House Telephone 668-8

Saturday, June 18, 1904.

The burning of the excursion steamer General Slocum in New York harbor this week and the loss of over 700 lives, mostly women and children, was one of the most appalling accidents of modern time.

It is said that the Russians can arm and equip eight million fighting men while Japan can at best only muster two million. It looks as though the Japs had still a hard proposition before them.

Judging from the recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals, Judge Parker has at least one opinion with which few Americans will agree, namely, that the American flag may be used for advertising purposes.

The outlook for business is not considered good. Yet the leading financiers tell us that everything is in a sound condition. The banking people say that the credit system is entirely sound and the finances of the country are in a far better condition than they were a year ago.

Everything Bad.

A Mugwump alarmist, says an Exchange, has discovered an anti-democratic movement, by which he means an aristocratic movement against the general well-being. He sees it in England under King Edward VII; he sees it in Washington because there are rich men in the Senate.

The great perils of the hour are from extremists of both types, and there is evidence that the Senate of the United States is a good balance wheel. There are rich men and poor men in the Senate. There are rich men and poor men in all political and industrial circles.

The imperiousness of the anti-imperialists is one of the dangers of the present. Their efforts to consolidate the various factors of the Democratic party in the United States on Heart are a menace of stable conditions. The men who see no evils in the coqueting of the Democratic party with "Iam" and who see little but evil in the United States Senate, with a record both patriotic and practically efficient, may talk in the terms of philosophy, but they are neither scientific nor philosophic. They are maneuvering for the repetition of such politics as threw the country into disaster in 1888-7. Bad politics are planted in the fields of class-prejudice. There are dangers from two sources—the exploitation of the rich and poor by promoters of Trust of Capital, on the one hand, and by the promoters of Anarchy on the other hand.

The need of the hour is less class prejudice and more mass movement to suppress the exploitation of the machine that creaks in its joints. We have had good and plenty of that fatuous, blind leadership that relies on the dictum of a few and forgets the wishes of the many and that substitutes a sentiment of "We are the People" for a look into the faces of the people themselves.

Graduation at Kingston.

The eleventh annual commencement exercises of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts were held in Lippitt Hall at Kingston, R. I., on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Many of the alumnus and friends of the college were present. The exercises were continued during the afternoon and a reception and the annual ball were held in the evening.

The exercises began shortly after eleven o'clock. On the platform were seated Governor Garvin, Mr. Grieve, Lieut. Governor Utter, ex-Governor William D. Kimball, members of the faculty and board of managers of the college. Link's Orchestra played "Hail to the Chief," being stationed in the balcony. Prayer was offered by Rev. Henry Goddard of Wakefield. The oration was delivered by William E. McClinton of Boston, after which President Butterfield spoke of the progress and good work of the college during the past year. Governor Garvin was then heard in a short address and presented the diplomas to the three graduates, to whom also were awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science. These were William Alger Ballou of Lawrence, Mass., biology, thesis, "Skeletal Attachment of the Muscles of the Forelimb of the Cat;" Mary Louise Quinn of Wakefield, biology, thesis, "Insects in their Relation to Health;" Walter Sheldon Rodman of Wakefield, electrical engineering, thesis, "The Cooper-Hewitt Mercury-Vapor Arc Lamp."

The exercises closed with the benediction by Mr. Goddard. Luncheon was served in the dining rooms.

Brown University.

The 136th Annual Commencement of Brown University was held Wednesday morning in the First Baptist Church, Providence. The alumnus paraded in procession on the campus in front of Manning Hall and to the strains of the "Brown Commencement March," by Reeves of the American Band of Providence, marched down College Hill to the church, where the commencement exercises have been held for over a century and a quarter. Four orations were delivered by members of

the graduating class: Albert Benjamin West, Providence, "The Cause of Criticism"; Morris Brown, Woonsocket, "The Development of the Conception of God in the Prophetic Writings"; Ralph Harvey Bevan, Providence, "Individualism as an Economic System"; Arthur Upham Pope, Newburyport, Mass., "An Appreciation of Kant." The orations were of more than usual excellence, each of the speakers having been chosen by the Faculty on account of distinguished work in one or more departments of study. Degrees were awarded as follows: Bachelor of Arts, 55 men, 16 women; Bachelor of Philosophy, 45 men, 17 women; Civil Engineer, 5; Mechanical Engineer, 6; total 144; Master of Arts, 24; grand total 168.

The following prizes were bestowed: Carpenter Prizes in Elocution, open to the sophomore class; Frank David McFutre, Lester Leopold Falk, Harris Merrill Barbour; Hicks Prizes for Excellence in Debate, to Glenn William Woodin, for the best showing in the preliminary trials for the selection of the Johns Hopkins team, and for excellence in public debate between representatives of the Junior and Sophomore classes. First, to Lester Leopold Falk, '06, second divided between Frank Clifton Hulse '06 and William Granville Meader '05; the Dunn Premium, given at the end of the Junior year to the student having the highest standing in rhetorical studies and public speaking, divided equally between Irving Lanouette Price and Charles Stuart Mitchell; Carpenter Premiums, awarded at the end of the senior year to two members of the graduating class who in the judgment of the Faculty united in the highest degree ability, character and attainment, to Ralph Hervey Bevan and Howard Farman Hart; the Howel premium, for highest rank in mathematics and natural philosophy, to Howard Farman Hart; the Foster Premium in Greek, given to the senior who passed the best examination in the Greek language, to Guy Blandin Colburn; Lucius Lyon Premiums in Latin, awarded to the three seniors who pass the best examination in the Latin language, to Guy Blandin Colburn, Morris Brown and Edmund Kingsley Arnold; the Willian Gaston Medal for excellence in oratory, to Albert Benjamin West. The following honorary degrees were conferred: Doctor of Laws, Right Rev. W. N. McVickar, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island; Doctor of Letters, Irving B. Richmond, Professor William Carey Poland, A. M., and Professor Charles E. Bennett, '78, of Cornell University; Doctor of Divinity, Rev. John H. Mason, and Prof. F. L. Anderson; Doctor of Science, John R. Freeman.

The annual Commencement Dinner was held in Sayles Hall at 1 p. m. Among the speakers were President Faunce, Governor Garvin, Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich, Senior Senator from Rhode Island, Capt. C. S. Sperry, U. S. N., President of the United States War College, Right Rev. W. N. McVickar, Bishop of Rhode Island. A portrait of Chancellor Goddard was presented, and Dean Alexander Melville John, in behalf of the class of 1894, presented a painting of ex-President E. Benjamin Andrews. The unveiling of the portrait was provocative of a storm of applause. This evening in Sayles Hall the president will hold a reception to the Alumni.

Tuesday morning Ivy Day was celebrated at the Women's College. The exercises included addresses by Misses Florence Butler Beaman, Linda May Powell, Sara DeVeaux Packard and Alice Howard Manchester 1905. Dean Annie Crosby Emery delivered an address, and President Faunce in his remarks announced that for the first time in the history of the Women's College two of the young women were to be appointed to a place on the Faculty—Miss Elsie Marion Straflus as a fellow in the English Department, and Miss Marion Lydia Shorey as an instructor in physiology and household economics.

Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent June 21 to 25, warm wave 20 to 24, cool wave 23 to 27. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about June 26, cross west of Rockies by close of 27, great central valleys 28 to 30, eastern states 31. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 28, great central valleys 29, eastern states 30. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about June 29, great central valleys July 1, eastern states 3.

This disturbance will belong to a period of low temperatures, preceded and followed by very cool weather. Severe storms are expected not far from June 19. Temperatures will average much above normal in southern states, 18 to 25, and much below normal in northern states. Last week of June temperature will be very low all over this continent, with heavy rains in many places.

Next bulletin will give general forecasts for July and detailed forecasts for first week in that month.

Great storms will be the most interesting feature of the next four months and these bulletins will have much to say about them. The magnetic forces of the solar system are now at their 11-year maximum and are manifest in a great increase of sunspots. Some of these great sunspot years are greater than others and in those greatest the earth-storms are sometimes greater than at other times because of changing conditions of the earth.

This would be a great storm year and a crop season averaging very cool without its being a great sunspot year and putting the two together, as they will occur during the next four months, they will make very interesting weather to say the least of it.

The great storms last year for August, September and October occurred within two days of the dates I gave for them and I confidently expect to be as near correct this year as I was last. I have published the general forecasts of these very important weather events of 1904 and will give details as we near their date.

Mr. E. A. Brown, proprietor of the Mansfield Hotel, is expected to return today from New York where he has been on a business trip.

Middletown.

MORE EXTRA MEETINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.—Nearly every week since the beginning of April the Town Council has held a meeting either regular or special and the members incline to the opinion that their time is pre-occupied too much with public concerns in the intervals between, and leave them but scant leisure to attend to their private business. Nearly all of the extra meetings have been called and held in the interest of the Newport and Providence Street Railway.

On Saturday, the 11th inst., an extra Council session was held at the town hall, to consider the expediency of allowing the railway company to string an open feed wire along the West Main road. A representative of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. had been in town and stated it would be prejudicial to the telephone line, to string an open feed wire to close proximity and would imperil the lives of workmen in making repairs and stretching wires, and in many ways was fraught with danger. The Council apparently entertained the same view regarding the erection of open feed wires and passed a resolution requiring the company to substitute an insulated wire and forbidding the suspension of any other kind of feed wire within the limits of Middletown.

The railway company was also notified to remove the heaps of sand and gravel which have for some time encumbered the traveled path of the West Main road from the Two Mile corner to within a short distance of Forest Avenue. William H. Lawton was appointed to supervise the construction of the new road bed from the One Mile corner to the Two Mile corner.

The starting of another line of electric cars on the west side of the Island on Wednesday attracted the attention of the residents along the line as the latest novelty. Quite a number rode to Bristol Ferry and returned, accounting the trip a most delightful one. Of late work has proceeded rather tardily in the car barn owing in part to the non-arrival of material. The doors have not been erected nor the windows put in place. It is said that two dwelling houses are to be built near the barn, and during the past week excavations for one cellar have been begun.

The Social Union of the Methodist Episcopal Churches held its annual meeting with the M. E. Church in Middletown Thursday evening. There

was an unusually large number present and the supper which was served at 6:30 was pronounced delicious, being served upon seven small and large tables, attractively set up with large lamps and very prettily decorated with flowers in great profusion. Two large handsome American flags adorned the walls of the vestry and the posts were garlanded with green branches and huge crimson poppies. Dr. Bradley, the president of the Union, presented an interesting program of vocal and instrumental music. The Rev. S. F. Johnson made a short address of welcome and Rev. Eliot F. Studley then being introduced gave an extremely interesting talk upon his recent travels as a member of the Sunday School Convention recently held in Jerusalem. Mr. Studley was the author of the many letters printed in Zion's Herald during the absence of the Convention in the Holy Land. After the lecture, Mr. Studley exhibited several different styles of head-dresses as worn by the natives: a Turkish fez; a turban, being a somewhat narrow strip of white cloth which must be the same length as the person and which is wound about the head a Bedouin head covering, consisting of a small highly colored and fringed shawl or scarf and held in place by heavy strands of black cord, and the Mohammedan woman long face veil with its black head scarf. In spite of the fact that Mr. Studley enjoyed the trip most thoroughly he felt firmly convinced that "there was no better place in which to live than in America. A large number were present from Newport.

The annual Commencement Dinner was held in Sayles Hall at 1 p. m. Among the speakers were President Faunce, Governor Garvin, Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich, Senior Senator from Rhode Island, Capt. C. S. Sperry, U. S. N., President of the United States War College, Right Rev. W. N. McVickar, Bishop of Rhode Island. A portrait of Chancellor Goddard was presented, and Dean Alexander Melville John, in behalf of the class of 1894, presented a painting of ex-President E. Benjamin Andrews. The unveiling of the portrait was provocative of a storm of applause. This evening in Sayles Hall the president will hold a reception to the Alumni.

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Block Island.

Sands-Perry.

The marriage of Miss Frances E. Perry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Perry, and Mr. Simon Ray Sands, took place at the home of the bride's father at Phoenix on Wednesday last at high noon. There were present at the ceremony only relatives and immediate friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Horace F. Brown of Phoenix. The bride wore a blue cloth travelling gown with hat to match.

Both the bride and groom are among the most popular young people on Block Island and have a host of friends here. The bride was for a number of years the chief operator at the telephone exchange. Mr. Sands is a direct descendant of two of the first settlers of Block Island—Captain James Sands and Simon Ray. He is the owner of the old homestead which has descended to him through eight generations. Mr. Sands has been for several seasons passenger on the steamer Danielsboro during the summer and has a wide circle of friends among the summer colony as well as the permanent residents.

Among those who went from Block Island to attend the ceremony were, Miss Lizzie Hazard, Mrs. Delta Littlefield, Miss Katherine Day, Miss Florence Ball and Miss Alice Ball.

Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served after which Mr. and Mrs. Sands left on a wedding trip which will include Portland, Maine, and the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Upon their return they will be undignified to connect the name of the Father of their Country with some silly rhyme.

Mr. C. C. Ball went to Wellesley, Mass., on Tuesday to attend the exercises attendant upon the completion of the year at Wellesley College where his daughter, Miss Beatrice, is attending. Mrs. Ball and Miss Beatrice are expected home today.

Steamer New Shoreham, which was in collision with a barge in the Providence River last Sunday, is expected to make her appearance on the line today. The Town of New Shoreham, which owns the steamer, has libeled the barge Edith of New London for \$2000 damages as a result of the collision.

The Sunday School convention which was scheduled for Tuesday has been indefinitely postponed. Rev. J. Chester Hyde of New Haven came over on Tuesday and gave an interesting talk at the church in the evening, his topic being the Holy Land. There was a large attendance.

The new steamer City of Haverhill is expected to make her first trip from Providence to Block Island today, running into the East harbor.

Mr. Elmer Day has been in Providence this week.

Mr. E. A. Brown, proprietor of the Mansfield Hotel, is expected to return today from New York where he has been on a business trip.

Washington Matters.

This has been a busy week at the Capital

—The Case of Rebecca Taylor—State of Dr. Benjamin Rush—Uncle Joe Cannon's Opinion of the Vice Presidency—Notes. (From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1904. The present week has been a very busy one at the White House, and in the Executive departments. People who talk with the President come away impressed with the detailed information he possesses in regard to the political situation in the several states, especially New York, Indiana and Illinois. The landing of the United States marines at Tugger, ostensibly to protect a foreign legation, gives satisfaction. Secretary Hay finds ample precedent for so doing. He may further find a precedent for landing marines to protect American citizens. It will be a lame conclusion of the whole matter if Mr. Perdier is allowed to die in captivity. All matters pertaining to the Chicago Convention are now arranged. The President will allow neither liquor nor refreshments to be sold in the convention hall. The gentlemen who are to make nominating speeches have been chosen. It has been decided to present Senator Fairbanks' name to the convention for Vice President. Senator Walcott of Colorado is the man who will set the ball rolling for Fairbanks. Mr. Isoda, Commissioner to the St. Louis Fair, has called to see the President. Being asked why physically the Japanese are so small, Mr. Isoda said it was the result of over study. It is a little remarkable that there are so few stunted men in the United States. The President has appointed Mr. D. J. Murphy, once Commissioner of Penitentiaries, under Cleveland, to be Secretary to the Panama Canal Commission. Mr. Murphy is a Knight of Columbus, and was the editor of a Catholic weekly. Today the President received for the city a statue of Dr. Benj. Rush of Revolutionary fame, which was unveiled in front of the old Naval Observatory Building. The usual program of music, and speeches was carried out. Dr. Rush was a man who went about doing good, and who held the position of physician in chief to the American army. For many years he was a professor in the University of Pennsylvania.

The once famous case of Rebecca Taylor, who was dismissed from the War Department because she wrote a newspaper article reflecting upon the policy and character of the President, has at last been settled. She claimed that she was unjustly removed, and asked for a writ of mandamus compelling her reinstatement. The court of appeals of this District has now decided that regardless of the merits of the case the courts have no jurisdiction. The right of appointment carries with it the right of removal. There is no contract. Any clerk may be dismissed at any time for any cause. Civil Service simply keeps out the crowd; it doesn't protect a clerk when once an appointment has been made.

Secretary Shaw has thought fit to remind the rather theatrical World's Fair President that if the first installment of \$500,000 due the United States Treasury, is not promptly paid on the 15th inst., he will be forced to take charge of the gate receipts. Mr. Francis replies that every penny will be paid on the date when it falls due. He thinks the East does not appreciate the "magnitude of the St. Louis Exposition."

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Many members of the American Medical Association, recently in session at Atlantic City, are in town to attend the unveiling of the statue of Dr. Benj. Rush. They are discussing an unexpected and startling paper read by Dr. Aldens of Philadelphia, on the "Danger in Strenuous Life." This does not refer to politics, but to certain incurable diseases, such as the stiffening and deterioration of the arteries, as the result of overwork. It was stated that a large number of athletes are victims of these ailments as a result of the strenuous life, and that many young men are decrepit as men of 70. The doctors say parents should be warned against the results of foot-ball, tests of strength, and over indulgence in Prof. Atwater's "alcoholic food." The rooting of fans in the bleachers is not strenuous; it is simply idiotic.

Since the verdict of "not guilty" in the Tyner-Barrett case, the Government has decided to drop the remaining indictments against H. J. Barrett, nephew of the General. He was, among other things, accused of bribery, but it was shown during the late trial that a certain fee of \$800 which he received was paid after he left the government service.

One of the never tiring and very busy men living in this city, is the affable, white-whiskered John W. Foster, once Secretary of State and Minister to all the barbarian nations outside the United States. He still manages to act as attorney for many of the philanthropic, benevolent, Christian, missionary and benevolent societies in this country. Yesterday he interviewed Secretary Hay regarding the claims of American missionaries against the Turkish Government. Mr. Foster thinks with our large fleet now in European waters the time is propitious, after we have skinned the Sultan of Morocco, to sail down to Stamboul and set the Sultan of Turkey trembling on his throne. Very likely a precedent will be found for doing this very thing.

The famous Columbian University of this city will hereafter be known as the George Washington University. This change of names rather upsets the college yell business. Besides it would be undignified to connect the name of the Father of his Country with some silly rhyme.

Speaker Cannon may be considered entirely out of the Vice Presidential possibilities. Even if the President's preference for Senator Fairbanks should not materialize, Uncle Jo will not be dragged into accepting it. He was never built for a men display office. He was surrounded by his old friends here yesterday, and, to their protestations said vehemently: "I don't want it; I won't take it. If I were elected to it in spite of myself, I would give up there and take the oath. Then I would appoint a private secretary and a messenger and telephone clerk, and go away and never go near the blankety-blank chamber again to be humiliated." Uncle Jo is eminently exuberantly social, but he is never social for

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HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST

Disaster Overtakes New York Sunday School Excursion

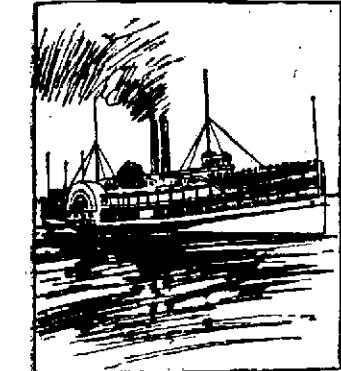
BURNING OF A STEAMER

Majority of the Victims Were Women and Children, Those Who Were Not Burned to Death Being Caught in Whirlpools—Life Preservers Said to Have Been Too Securely Fastened to Holdings to Be Available—Statements That No Attempts Were Made to Lower Boats or Life Rafts

New York, June 17.—With unceasing effort search is going on for the bodies of those who perished in the disaster to the General Slocum. What the list of victims will total scarce one dare venture a guess, but whatever the number may be, there is hardly a parallel in the history of fires where death came to so many in so brief a period of time. Police and health department officials have placed the number at a figure as high as 1000 and more, but it would seem that the maximum fatality will not largely exceed 700.

Until darkness shut off the melancholy satisfaction of watching the dead, anxious searchers kept up their vigilance, and last night there had been recovered 536 bodies, for the great part women and children.

Up to dusk 490 bodies had passed through the morgue and of these more than 300 were identified. The East Side has its human sympathies aroused to the fullest extent and down by the river, where the boats unloaded their dead, thousands gathered throughout the day. Streets leading to the morgue were blocked and only with difficulty could the police keep clear the passages leading to the long rows of coffins for those that came to search for the missing.



THE GENERAL SLOCUM.

It is the season of Sunday school excursions in New York harbor and bay and Long Island sound. Great preparations had been made for the 17th annual excursion of the Sunday school of St. Mark's German Lutheran church, the congregation of which is drawn from the dense population of the lower East and West Sides, and the General Slocum had been chartered to carry the excursionists to Locust Grove, one of the many resorts on Long Island sound.

It is variously estimated that there were between 1500 and 2500 persons on board the General Slocum when she left the pier at Third street, East River, though the Knickerbocker Steamboat company, which owns the steamer, officially states that the number of passengers was 873, that being only one-third of the vessel's capacity. It is thought, however, that there were several hundred of young children, for whom fares are not usually charged on these excursions.

There are stories of rotten life preservers and of life preservers placed out of reach, of the failure of the crew to fight the fire and of the captain's mistake in not heading for the nearest land; but few know exactly what happened in that terrible scene of suffering and death, for many of the survivors are practically insane and hundreds of others are in the hospitals.

DETAILS OF DISASTER

Overturled Pot of Grease Said to Have Started the Fire

The scene on the decks of the steamer as she proceeded up the East river was one of harmless merrymaking customary on such occasions. The mass of flags on the vessel fluttered in the June breezes, the bands were playing and the children were singing or dancing or waving handkerchiefs and flags in answer to the salutations of those on shore or on passing steamers.

At the extreme eastern end of Randall's island, off 135th street, there is a stretch of water known as the Sunken Meadows. At this point, just as steamer were watching the gayly decorated steamer from the shore, the General Slocum took fire and as the age of the vessel—she was built in 1891—had resulted in the drying of the wood with which she was almost entirely built, she was soon a mass of flame.

The fire is said to have broken out in the lunch room on the forward deck through the overturning of a pot of grease. The wind was high and all efforts to subdue the fire were futile. At 134th street there are several lumber yards and oil tanks and as Captain VanSchalek, in command of the General Slocum, started to turn his vessel towards the shore, he was warned that it would set fire to the lumber and oil, and so he changed his course for North Brother Island, half a mile away, where the boat was headed and after

Failure of Hotel Man

Boston, June 16.—Having liabilities amounting to little more than \$26,000 and assets not named, Oscar Barron, proprietor of the Quincy house, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The petitioner is one of the best known hotel men in New England. More than half the creditors are employees of the house.

Appropriation Stricken Out

Fall River, Mass., June 14.—The city government last night adopted an order requesting the mayor to invite the Filene commissioners to visit this city. The order as presented carried with it an appropriation of \$300 for the entertainment of the visitors, but this clause was subsequently stricken out.

Where the boat was headed and after

burning to the water's edge, sank two hours and 25 minutes after the fire was first discovered.



SCENE ON THE BURNING BOAT.

In the meantime the passengers had become panic-stricken and those who were not caught by the flames rushed to the stern of the vessel, where hundreds jumped overboard into the swiftly running water. It is alleged that the life preservers were too securely fastened to their holdings to be available, and stories are told of frantic efforts by strong men to cut them loose; but even if they could have been torn down they were too high up for the children to reach them. It is also alleged that no attempt was made to get out the fire apparatus at the first cry of "Fire," though Captain VanSchalek says that he immediately rang the bells for getting out the apparatus. According to several statements, no attempt was made to lower boats or life rafts.

The conduct of the troops was excellent, a large proportion of them refusing to retire until after they had been repeatedly ordered to do so.

The popular disappointment felt in St. Petersburg over the result of Stakelberg's fight, which it had been hoped might turn out to be a victory, is tempered somewhat by the knowledge that the Russian force was overwhelmed by numbers.

The fierce character of the fight is made evident by the fact that the Russians were again forced to abandon their guns, thus indicating, as in previous encounters, the superiority of the Japanese artillery.

The Russian official reports of the losses are awaited with the keenest interest. The war office declines to accept the Japanese figures unreservedly, although the officials frankly admit that they believe the Russian casualties were severe.

The keenest interest is now manifested in the reported advance of two Japanese divisions from Sin Yen with the intention of taking General Stakelberg in the rear. It is realized that if this report should prove true, the Russian commander may be unable to extricate himself and that if he should be cut off from General Kuroptkin's main army the fate of the detachment would be sealed.

The public derives some consolation from the foreign reports of the raid southwards made by the Vladivostok squadron. While it is believed that the squadron has returned to Vladivostok, it has not yet been officially confirmed, and no news of the squadron's expedition has yet come from Russian sources.

The Telsissu Battle

Tokio, June 17.—The Russian hope of relieving the pressure on Port Arthur by threatening the rear of General Oku came to an end Wednesday at Telsissu, a point on the railroad 50 miles north of Kin Chou and 25 miles north of Yafnangow, when the Russians were out-maneuvered, enveloped and sweepingly defeated.

They left more than 500 dead on the field and the Japanese captured 300 prisoners and 14 quick-firing field guns. The Russians retreated hastily to the northward.

Early estimates of the Japanese losses at Telsissu say that 1000 men were killed or wounded.

Muddy to Succeed Knox

Washington, June 15.—It is learned from a high source that it is the intention of Attorney General Knox to retire from the cabinet within the next few days, or as soon as his appointment as United States senator from the state of Pennsylvania is received from Governor Pennypacker. He will be succeeded by Mr. Moody, the present secretary of the navy.

TUCKER ARRAIGNED

Pleads Not Guilty to Charge of Murdering Mabel Page

Cambridge, Mass., June 17.—Charles L. Tucker was arraigned in the superior court to answer to the indictment recently returned by the grand jury accusing him of the murder of Miss Mabel Page at Weston on March 31. The young man pleaded "not guilty." Judge Lawton then asked him questions regarding counsel. After Tucker had informed the judge that he wanted the same counsel as he had had since he was first arrested, and that he did not have the funds with which to pay them for their services, Judge Lawton stated that he would further consider the assigning of counsel and Tucker was taken back to jail.

No Money For Soldiers' Bounties

Boston, June 17.—State Treasurer Bradford has "taken the bull by the horns" on the matter of the constitutionality of the soldiers' bounty bill. Secretary of State Glidden, secretary pro tem of the commission appointed under the act to administer the same, having written to Treasurer Bradford that the commission had organized and having asked him if there was any money forthcoming wherewith to pay the bounties provided for in the bill, Bradford has replied that there was not, and that the question of the validity of the act itself must be thoroughly settled before he should feel at liberty to authorize the issue of the bonds provided for by the act.

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TALE OF RETREAT

Stakelberg Says He Was Overwhelmed by Superior Force

FIGHT WAS VERY SEVERE

Two Batteries of Artillery Cut to Pieces by Japanese Shells—Russian Commander Perhaps in Position Where He Will Be Unable to Extricate His Army

St. Petersburg, June 17.—Emperor Nicholas has received the following telegram, dated June 16, from General Kuroptkin:

I have received the following dispatch from Lieutenant General Baron Stakelberg, dated June 16, 1:20 a. m.:

"Yesterday I had intended to attack the enemy's right flank, but just as our troops had been assigned for the purpose and were beginning to successfully envelop the enemy's right flank, the Japanese in their turn attacked my right flank with a superior force, and I was compelled to retreat by three roads to the north. Our losses are heavy, but they are not yet completely known."

"During the engagement the Third and Fourth batteries of the First artillery brigade were literally cut to pieces by the Japanese shells. Of 16 guns, 13 were rendered completely useless and were abandoned."

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where the boat was headed and after

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, R. I. Sheriff's Office, Newport, May 21st, A. D. 1904, BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 351, issued out of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1904, in pursuance of the judgment of November 13th, A. D. 1903, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the eleventh day of May, A. D. 1903, in favor of Pauline L. Curley, of Newport in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, plaintiff, and James C. Curley, of the same place, defendant, in a suit for damages, in which it is found that at 15 minutes past 9 o'clock A. M., levied on the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which George Babcock Hazard, deceased, at the time of his death had in and to the following described parcels of land, and all the right, title and interest which he had in and to the same, in the time of the filing of the said Bill of Complaint, namely on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1898, had in and to certain lots or parcels of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport, in the County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, namely:

1. A certain lot or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon standing, situated in said Newport and bounded as follows: Northerly, on Sunshine Court, fifty (50) feet; Easterly, on land late of the old Colony Railroad Company, one hundred (100) feet; Southerly, on land of George G. Barlow, fifty (50) feet; and Westerly, on land of Thomas G. Weaver, one hundred (100) feet, and containing five thousand (5,000) square feet of land, or however otherwise the same may be bounded and described.

2. A certain tract of land bounded Easterly, on land of Frank F. Nolan, one hundred and twenty-three & 1/2 (123 1/2) feet; Southerly on land late of John G. Stoddard, deceased, forty (40) feet; Westerly, on the Potters School, or lands of the Old Colony Railroad Company, one hundred (100) feet; and Northerly, on Elm street, forty (40) feet, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

3. A certain lot or tract of land with the dwelling house and other buildings thereon standing, bounded and described as follows: Easterly, on land of John G. Stoddard, deceased; Westerly, on land of the Old Colony Railroad Company; and Northerly, on Elm street, and being the part of land next hereinbefore described.

4. A certain lot of land and the barn and other buildings thereon standing, bounded and described as follows: Easterly, on land of Benjamin H. Neadle, Benjamin C. Weaver, lands late of Caleb Tripp, deceased; Southerly, on land of the Old Colony Railroad Company; and Northerly, on Elm street, and being the part of land next hereinbefore described.

5. A certain lot or parcel of land with a dwelling house and other improvements thereon standing, bounded and described as follows: Easterly, on land of Daniel B. Branson and David Branson; Southerly, on land of Samuel Smith; Westerly, on land of the Old Colony Railroad Company; and Northerly, on Elm street, and being the part of land next hereinbefore described.

6. A certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said Newport and bounded and described as follows: Easterly, on land of Charles Austin; Southerly, on land of Madison Court; and Northerly, on land late of James G. Albro, deceased, about one hundred (100) feet, thence Easterly again by lands late of Albro, about fifty (50) feet; thence Northerly again on lands formerly of Benjamin H. Neadle, Benjamin C. Weaver, lands late of Caleb Tripp, deceased; Southerly, on land of William H. Dixian; and Westerly, on Elm street, and being the part of land next hereinbefore described.

7. Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said levied on lots or parcels of land in said Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said Newport on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

HUGH N. GIFFORD, Deputy Sheriff.

8-1-4w

Newport, Sc. Newport, August 26, 1904.

The Above Advertised Sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, September 29, 1904, at the same hour and place above named.

HUGH N. GIFFORD, Deputy Sheriff.

8-2-2w

Newport, Sc. Newport,

Shot a Thud on the Wing.

When Henry Brink of East Belvidere, N. J., arose on a recent day it was suggested to him that it was the open season for trout and he might do well to spend the morning in replenishing the larder. So Brink, who was suffering from a severe attack of spring fever, took up his rod and fly book and hiked him to the woods.

For four miles he followed the winding of the Munnink in vain. In vain he tried the blue dragon and the scarlet tooter, replacing the purple whirlingg with the green gadfly—all to no purpose.

So, when Brink heard the old farmhouse fishhook tooting over the dinner call he made tracks for home, disgusted with the fluny tribe. When nearing the house he saw a monster hawk flying close to the ground and coming in his direction. Having lost several fine pullets through the depredations of the "pirates of the air," he concluded to spend an equal time on land if the need arises.

He is neither fish flesh nor fowl, yet his flesh partakes of the characteristics of all three. Eating seems a mere perplexity with him, since for weeks at a time he may be headed up in a barrel, with the bung out, and emerge after his last long fast apparently none the worse for his enforced abstinence from food, flesh, light, and almost air.

Of all the warm-blooded organism there is none so tenacious of life as the turtle. Injuries that would be instantly fatal even to fish leave the turtle apparently undisturbed, and his power of keeping death at bay is nothing short of marvelous.

When Children Won a Victory.

The appointment of Judge Stafford of Vermont to the district bench to succeed Judge Pritchard who has been named as Circuit Judge, calls forth this story from Representative Foster of that State:

"When Chief Justice Chase, a man of great abilities and marked characteristics, was presiding in one of the county courts of Vermont, an appeal case from a Justice's court came up before him, so small and contemptible in its origin that he ordered it stricken from the docket. The case was where a turkey had trespassed upon the garden of a neighbor and got shot for his depredations. The owner brought suit to recover damages, and failing before the Justice had appealed the case. Judge Chase was angry, and when he ordered the case from the docket, said:

"The lawyer who consented to appeal the case ought to be thrown from the window of the court room. Why didn't he have the case referred to some of the honest neighbors for settlement?"

"Because your Honor," retorted the attorney, getting hot under the collar, "it was our intention not to let honest people have anything to do with it."

"True, this was a neat retort but it cost the lawyer just an even \$50 for contempt of court."—Louisville (Ky.) Times.

Suicides' Clothes Good.

Women who are driven to suicide presumably lose most of their ambition before taking the fatal plunge, but there is one feminine trait that they retain to the end—namely pride in clothes.

"Seldom," says a doctor whose position has required him to perform post-mortem services for many of these unfortunate, "have I seen a woman who did not go to her death as well dressed as her circumstances would allow. The published reports of these tragedies confirm my observation. Read in the papers the account of a suicide, and nine times out of ten it will wind up by saying 'the woman was well dressed, or at the least, her clothing was neat and clean.'

"Unless these women belong to the dregs they are found dressed in the silk skirt and silk waist, which have become the inevitable garb of the suicide of moderate means. At the last the true feminine instinct seems to assert itself, and, although the woman will not be there to read the account of the tragedy, she wants to die in blessed satisfaction that she will be written up as a well-dressed member of society."—Chicago Tribune.

Getting a Good Start.

"Miss Sophie," beloved benefactress of half the poor of New Orleans sat at her desk writing when an elderly woman who had made many previous demands upon her was ushered in.

"O, Miss Sophie," she said, breathlessly, "I want to borrow a dollar, please, right away."

"What do you need the money for, Sophie?"

"Well, now, you see, I'm going to get married, and I need it for the license."

"But if the man you are to marry cannot pay for the license, how is he going to support you?"

"That's just what I want to explain to you Miss Sophie. You see to-morrow is Thanksgiving, and we are coming to your free dinner. Then you always give us something to take home, and in the evening the King's Daughters are going to have a basket distribution, and we shall each get one. That will keep us a week easily, and by that time we'll be on our feet."

Benefits Reversed.

French and German had proved too hard, but Algernon took up the study of Italian with high hopes.

"How are you and your Italian teacher getting on?" asked one of Algernon's friends when the study had proceeded for three months.

"Aw—aw, I'm just about where I was," said Algernon ambiguously, "but my teacher, d'you know, he's speaking English much better than he was when we began."

Mrs. Newlyriche—Well, of all the impudence!

Mrs. Newlyriche—What is it, Human?

Mrs. Newlyriche—These poor cousins of yours have gone and got themselves the identical ancestors that you've got!—Puck.

"I see that the Japanese women have been cutting off their hair and selling it to raise money for their government."

"Have they? Well, I notice that the Japanese men have been successfully trimming the Russian whiskers."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Druggist—What is it, sir?

Mrs. Chikey—I really don't know. I am in a quandary. The moths have almost ruined my wig and I don't know whether to get moth ball or hair restorer.—Judge.

A Master of Fate.

The turtle has but a single enemy, and that is man, declares a writer in Leslie's Monthly Magazine. There is no need for him to fear any other living thing. Of all his fellow creatures of the deep only the sperm whale shares this immunity, and lives without the fear of sudden death constantly upon him.

In other ways too, the turtle is one of the strangest of creatures. Whales must come to the surface frequently to breathe, and it is fairly well known what they feed upon. The seal cannot remain beneath the sea nearly so long as the whale, and his food is very well known; but the turtle, in all its varieties, in all its ways is mysterious. It does not seem to matter to him whether he stays beneath the surface for an hour or a week, nor does trouble him to spend an equal time on land if the need arises.

He is neither fish flesh nor fowl, yet his flesh partakes of the characteristics of all three. Eating seems a mere perplexity with him, since for weeks at a time he may be headed up in a barrel, with the bung out, and emerge after his last long fast apparently none the worse for his enforced abstinence from food, flesh, light, and almost air.

Of all the warm-blooded organism there is none so tenacious of life as the turtle. Injuries that would be instantly fatal even to fish leave the turtle apparently undisturbed, and his power of keeping death at bay is nothing short of marvelous.

When Children Won a Victory.

A curious and pretty custom is observed every year in the city of Hamburg to celebrate a famous victory which was won by little children more than four hundred years ago. In one of the numerous sieges Hamburg was reduced to the last extremity, when it was suggested that all the children should be sent out unprotected into the camp of the besiegers as the mute appeal for mercy of the helpless and the innocent. This was done. The rough soldiery of the invading army saw with amazement, and then with pity, a long procession of little ones, clad in white, come out of the city and march boldly into their camp.

The children met their hearts. They threw down their arms and, plucking branches of fruit from the neighboring orchards, they gave them to the children to take back to the city as a token of peace. This was a great victory, which has ever since been commemorated at Hamburg by a procession of boys and girls dressed in white and carrying branches of the cherry trees in their hands.—Detroit News-Tribune.

Great Sport.

Three little boys of ages ranging from 9 to 11, belong in a London suburb, have been evincing the instincts of their race, for which they were brought into the police court. Armed with a knife, a large hammer, and a long iron bar, these infant butchers killed three young pigs in a sty in a garden, cutting off their heads, slicing the noses and ears, and then concealing the remains. This is the time of year when highly intelligent sportsmen kill living creatures for the mere pleasure of the thing, and these children were simply following the example of their betters. The English woman who goes out with the guns and boasts the size of the "bags" she has helped to fill by her own white hands, has no more to boast of than the boy who wantonly sticks a neighbor's pig in the sty and then revels in its dissection.—"Ente Nous," in Boston Herald.

Stubbs came home from a stag dinner some time after midnight. "Dearest!" said Mrs. Stubbs from her pillow, in a cooling tone, "I've been lying here so long trying to think of the name of that Russian vessel that the Japanese sank the other day. What was it?"

"Do you mean the Petropavlovsk, dear?" asked the silly, unsuspecting husband.

"There, John Stubbs," said she, starting up, and glaring at him, "I've caught you, sir. You've been drinking. No sober man could pronounce that name."

Foxy these wives of ours.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Miss May Harrison, who has succeeded in winning an open scholarship at the Royal College of Music, London, for the violin, at the age of ten, carried off the gold medal offered by the associated board of the Royal College of Music, from among 3000 competitors. This year her younger sister, Marian, who plays the violincello, has been equally successful. These talented children, who are the daughters of Col. Harrington, R. E., each gained the absolutely full number of marks in the senior division, which has no age limit.

Betty—So Maud is engaged? Well, I'm sorry for the man. She doesn't know the first thing about keeping house.

Beastie—Oh, yes, she does.

Betty—I'd like to know what.

Bessie—The first thing is to get a man to keep house for.—Harper's Bazaar.

"Why is that new man in irons?" asked the captain of the ship.

"He was ordered to salute the colors and he refused," replied the ensign.

"Give him another chance. Order him to salute the flag. He from Mississippi, you know."—Baltimore World.

Harry—Here is the newest conundrum: When is two and two an odd and lucky number?

Celia—You know I never can guess conundrums.

Harry—When two are made one.

Celia—Oh, Harry! This is so sudden.—Town Topics.

A queer-looking customer inserted his head into an auction room and gravely inquired: "Can I bid, sir."

"Certainly," replied the auctioneer.

"Well, then," replied the wag, walking off, "I bid you good day."

Hewett—You don't take any of those five-mile walks that you used to take before you were married.

Jewett—Oh, yes, I do.

Hewett—When do you take them?

Jewett—Nights—with the baby.—Judge.

Wireless telegraphy is in successful use between Port Limon, Costa Rica and Bocas del Toro, Panama. A station will now be established at Colon.

The republic of Liberia is worried over repugnancy. A bill has just been laid before the Liberian senate for the regulation of it.

"I see that the Japanese women have been cutting off their hair and selling it to raise money for their government."

"Have they? Well, I notice that the Japanese men have been successfully trimming the Russian whiskers."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Druggist—What is it, sir?

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THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. BARROW, Chatham, N. Y.
Press Correspondent New York State
Grange

WHY JOIN THE GRANGE?

Some Reasons That Should Appeal
to Farmers Generally.

The aid or help that has most fully met the needs of the farming population in solving the problems of life and adding to the success and pleasure and happiness of the life on the farm is the helpful influence of a good grange, for the following reasons given by National Master Jones:

First.—Because it is inexpensive.

Second.—Because it has stood the test for thirty-six years.

Third.—Because it develops a higher manhood and womanhood among its members.

Fourth.—Because it is officered by those engaged in agriculture, who know from experience the needs of farmers.

Fifth.—Because its social features, in a large measure, tend to break up the monotony of farm life, especially for the wife and mother.

Sixth.—Because it is the oldest and best and most prosperous fraternal farmers' organization in existence and the only one that is national in its extent.

Seventh.—Because it is founded on the principles of right and justice to all men, and is entirely free from partisan politics and party entanglements.

Eighth.—Because it develops a feeling of fraternity and good will among farmers and gives them greater confidence in themselves and in each other.

Ninth.—Because it is a school of thought and mental development for the boys and girls as well as for the older members, giving to all culture and refinement.

Tenth.—Because it is the duty of farmers to co-operate with one another if they would successfully meet the influence of organization in every direction.

Eleventh.—Because it has exerted greater influence in securing state and national legislation in the interest of agriculture than any other agency in the country.

Twelfth.—Because of its co-operative features in fire and life insurance it has saved millions of dollars to farmers, also in co-operative creameries, butter and cheese factories and in many other co-operative enterprises.

Thirteenth.—Because its educational features tend to broaden the mind of the farmer and lead him to study and investigate questions which relate not only to the farm and farm life, but to affairs of the state and nation as well.

A HINT TO LECTURERS.

How Do You Get Backward Members to Respond?

In response to the above question we have received the following from Ohio lecturers:

Quotations or pennies.

By inducing them to ask questions.

By allowing them to talk while sitting.

By allowing them to select their own subject.

Encourage regular attendance and time will do the rest.

By assigning them subjects in which they are interested.

By hunting up a selection and placing it in their hands to read.

By occasionally imposing a fine of 5 cents for failure to respond.

By deftly turning the trend of the discussion upon their hobby.

By asking them direct questions to be answered then and there.

By keeping the thought before them that they can do if they try.

By giving them something that they can do and not too hard for them.

By giving them questions that can be answered by yes or no for a starter.

By insisting that each member present say something upon a subject under discussion.

By studying each member's inclinations and assigning them subjects appropriate to the same.

By only asking them to respond when I think something so interests them that they can't sit still.

By writing a number of questions from quarterly slips, having each one draw out one and answer.

By impressing them with the fact that they are capable of executing any part assigned them and that they should cast aside all fear, for we are all brothers and sisters.—Lecturer.

Co-operative Effort.

Oliver Wilson, master of Illinois state grange, well says that co-operative buying and selling should be an important factor. If this practice were generally followed by all grangers the system would soon develop and would not only be remunerative to the individual, but a source of revenue to the state grange.

Without hardship to any one, the revenues thus derived would be enough to pay the expenses of delegates to the state meeting.

Believe in Co-operation.

Moorestown (N. J.) grange believes in co-operation and practices it. It recently received a consignment of 6,000 bushels of seed potatoes and also purchased 1,000 tons of fertilizing material direct from the importers. The grange has 275 members.

In New Hampshire there are twenty-five women who are masters of subordinate granges, 175 as secretaries, 208 as lecturers and in eleven granges all the officers are women.

Every grange should exert a moral influence for good in the community in which it is located.

Fixing the Blame.

"My wife," pompously said Hon. Thomas Rott, member of the Legislature, "made me all that I am."

"Looky here!" retorted the Old Codger, severely. "That's no way to be

THE NATION REPUBLICAN.

It may now be safely assumed that the Democratic candidate for the presidency will be either Alton B. Parker of New York or some other man representing the same school of party belief. The conservatives are once more in control. The presidential battle will be fought on Nov. 8 along the old fighting lines, and its outcome must be judged accordingly. The attempt to storm the White House by an alliance South and West under a radical banner has twice failed and will not soon be renewed. In the second struggle the West deserted the combination, leaving the South alone in the Democratic camp.

This time the South will seek its allies along the old party lines, those on which the battles for Seymour and Tilden and Cleveland were fought.

Who the Democratic leader will be does not so much matter now that the election of delegates has progressed far enough to make clear the Democratic type to which he will belong. Parker is doubtless representative of it, although he may not be the man finally selected. What, then, is the outlook for a presidential battle between Roosevelt and a Democrat of the Parker type? Is the contest likely to prove close? What are the danger-spots for the party in power?

If the ballots were to fall tomorrow between Parker and Roosevelt the country would probably be surprised by the recovery of Democratic strength East of the Alleghenies, and by the failure of the Democrats to shake the Republican majorities west of the mountain barrier, particularly in the Mississippi Valley. The farmer will be more solidly Republican than ever while the mechanic of the factory cities of the East, and to some extent their captains of industry, will show a tendency to resume the party affiliations of twelve years ago. The high cost of living to those who have food to buy, by contrast with those who raise it to sell, will be a factor in this result. The obvious recession in the tide of industry which can now be observed, affects railroad and factory populations before it does the farmer who sells the products of the ground. All these things make for an increase of Democratic strength in the East, but not in the Mississippi Valley. The returns of the latest congressional and other off-year elections show these tendencies already in operation; they are likely to be accentuated in the presidential vote. The Democrats have already cut down amazingly the McKinley majorities in Massachusetts; they have twice carried Rhode Island in an off-year election; they have clearly placed New York in the doubtful column; they have re-gained Maryland.

THE NEW YORK PUZZLE.

It seems probable that in the coming presidential contest the Democrats will carry Maryland, which they lost both times under Bryan; that they will materially reduce the Republican majority in West Virginia, and will make gains over four years ago in the congressional delegations of these two States. New York remains the great puzzle of the East. Were it not for the fact that a Republican presidential ticket is regularly stronger than a Republican State ticket, so that the presidential year has become a signal of Republican revival, one would suppose that New York would this year be carried by the Democrats. At all events, it will be close. The extremely narrow margin by which Odell saved it two years ago over Goler; the small lead which Roosevelt had in 1888 over Van Wyck, and the proportion of Mr. McClellan's victory in the greater city last November all support the view that the Democrats have a great deal of latent material there, and that if this is properly organized and officered their chance of carrying New York State is regularly better than that of their opponents.

The hopeful thing for the Republicans in the New York situation is the greater strength of their presidential issues, over the State and municipal. Thousands of Germans who voted for Coler and McClellan, as a rebuke to the Loyal administration and the "handed" Legislature at Albany, will support the Republican presidential ticket. Beneficiaries of various Republican institutions, actual and expectant, will remember the national ticket when they forget the local tickets bearing the same emblem. Of these institutions the protective tariff and the Pension Office are the chief. Nor should the subsidy bill be wholly overlooked. The Republicans as a party have a great many hooks out for catching voters who are not ordinarily allied with them, and in no State is this more true than New York. Hence Republican majorities on the electoral ticket, like that for Garfield in 1880 and for Harrison in 1888, in the midst of a series of Democratic majorities on local issues.

New Jersey votes very much as does New York, except that of late years it has been slightly more Republican in proportion to population. Connecticut is still more Republican. A Democratic tide would have to rise exceptionally high in the East to carry New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, the old Democratic combination. A moderate Democratic tide will carry Maryland, while a fairly strong one would be necessary to carry New York. But this is about all the territory that is in dispute east of the Alleghenies. Delaware's three votes will be Republican as long as Mr. Addicks continues to spend money there, and in the present alignment of parties it would probably be Republican by a slight majority without him. Were the Democrats to nominate George Gray for the presidency local pride would give them that State. And he would make New York and New Jersey extremely close.

WEST OF THE ALLEGHENIES.

West of the Allegheny Mountains, north of the Ohio river and east of the Missouri, the country will probably be surprised the morning after election by the firmness of the Republican majorities. Aside from Missouri which is counted with the South, the only States that are ever doubtful there are Indiana and Illinois. With a conservative Democratic candidate of the Parker type, and without a strong affirmative issue, there is no great danger that the Republicans will lose either of these. The real reason for this prediction is that the West is in the habit of voting the Republican ticket; there are no signs of a reaction. Great overthrows in national politics do not come unheralded. The Democrats have never carried the country in a presidential election at a time when they were not in control of the national House of Representatives, and by a heavy majority. This year the Republican party is in control; it has the governor and the Legislature of all these valley States. It is in possession of a field, where position is nine points of the law. The Republican complications in Illinois and Wisconsin while vexatious, are not likely to disturb majorities on the elec-

toral ticket. Indiana seems to have left the Democratic party. "Reorganization" within that State does not do the party much good. It would be a reasonable prediction that the next Democratic President to get into the White House will get there because he receives the electoral vote of Illinois, due to some movement of opinion in the great population of Chicago, but that such a storm is rising in that quarter this year there is no sign. Kansas and Nebraska and the Dakotas will, from all accounts, remain steadfast in their Republican allegiance. One of the Democratic senators of Colorado acknowledged to the Transcript correspondent not long ago that he had no expectation of seeing that State taken from Roosevelt. The three States on the Pacific Coast like the Republican policy of expansion, with the market for arms supplies which the Philippines give them, and which the Philippines give them, and which they like the usual. They like the Roosevelt type. A conservative, old-fashioned Democrat of the Parker sort will arouse enthusiasm about the Golden Gate.

There is an occasional weak spot in the West. The Republican may get tangled up with the Mormon question in such a way as to cost them two or three small States, but of this it is too early to make a prediction. Senator Dubois of Idaho, as a Democrat, is playing the game for all that it is worth, but he must meet in doing it some very shrewd and resourceful people who will advise the Mormons to suspend judgment as to what the party in power purposes to do until after election, and this advice will probably be accepted. Nevada will doubtless be Democratic. In Montana the chances are in the other direction. These States are small and will not greatly affect results. Nevada is the one Northern State which the Democrats seem most certain to carry, and they may possibly pick up two or three more small States in the Rocky Mountain region, should the campaign so develop, but there is no present evidence of any wide-spread defection in that section.

THE SOLIDITY OF THE SOUTH.

General William F. Draper, in discussing the campaign outlook, said to the Transcript correspondent some months ago that the South would come up to the Mason and Dixon line with exceptional strength and solidity. This is undoubtedly true. Kentucky, which was carried for McKinley in 1896 and lost by a rather narrow margin in 1900 will, without doubt, give the Democratic candidate a substantial majority. Missouri will support Parker or any Democrat like him. As already noted Maryland will probably go back to the Democratic column and West Virginia will reduce its Republican majority. Delaware, should Addicks be removed from the equation, would be close. Mr. Roosevelt has seriously offended the South in the Booker Washington episode and in the Crum appointment. The south has, besides, been growing steadily Democratic for a number of years. The Republican congressional districts which were scattered through the mountain regions of that section, have gradually shrivelled up or else blown away entirely. In Missouri the Democrats have reduced the minority representation to one, in Kentucky to one, and in Tennessee to two. North Carolina, which formerly had several mountain Republican districts, now has none. Virginia has a solitary Republican in the House. In 1896 a majority of the congressmen from Virginia were Republicans. The theory that the repeal of the Federal election laws and the elimination of the Negro, by State amendments and laws, from the ballot box, would gradually bring about a division of the controlling white population as in the days before the war, does not work. There is no room for self-congratulation over the way the race issue in politics has been handled in our own Southern country. It is customary for Republican campaigners to assert that the Republican party always settles every great question right, and that its policies always come out for the best. But there is very little room for this sort of congratulation in a review of the Southern situation. Slave-holding States furnished one-third as many men to the Union as to the Confederacy. Four slave-holding States remained with the Union. The Old Dominion, the Mother of Presidents, was split in two because of the adherence of its western half to the Union cause. One would have supposed that people who fought together in a war would have voted together on the issues growing out of that struggle, but the Republican plan of reconstruction promptly drove every border State into the Democratic party. West Virginia, which seceded from the Old Dominion to fight for the Union, has been represented in the Senate until very recent years by veterans of the Confederacy. Kentucky was not a Democratic State before the war, but intensely Whig. It gave twice as many men to the Union army as to the Confederacy, and yet issues growing out of the war sent its majority over to the Southern side. There it meets the North in the coming contest.

Nor is the situation less flattering if viewed on the basis of representation. The Negro was given the ballot, but he is making no use of it. The white Democrats have succeeded in getting a proxy in Congress and in the electoral college on the vote which they do not allow him to cast. John T. Morgan of Alabama was undoubtedly long-headed when he supported the McKinley policy of tropical acquisition on the ground that it would bring into the Union territory whose ultimate affiliations would be with the South rather than the North. Southern leaders have been great diplomats.

To win a presidential contest the Republicans must have an almost solid North against an absolutely solid South. This year, according to all appearance, they will have that nearly solid North, but they may lose New York and New Jersey, and still carry the country. Unless there is some weakening in the West, of which there is now no evidence, the Republican tide is secure. It will not be overthrown until the large urban population of New and Chicago throw their States into the Democratic column, and these, with the South and the miscellaneous support which an opposition party always gathers, would carry the country.

That is the combination of the future which the Republicans have most to fear. But today there are no signs that it can be effected for the pending campaign. It will be "Four years more of Roosevelt!"—Lincoln in Boston Transcript.

During the Honeymoon.

He—One of the first things I must do my dear, is to hire your successor at the typewriter.

She—Well, there's one thing you must understand. You are not to pay her any more than half of what you paid me. You are altogether too easy.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Muscle-Training.

It is probably safe to assert that almost the only people who call upon all their muscles for work are a few all-round athletes.

Nearly everyone knows what it means to overwork one muscle or one set of muscles. The brawny arm of the blacksmith is a case in point where one limb, by the very nature of the daily occupation, will be found to be proportionately much larger and stronger than any other part of the body. Then there are the specialists—acrobats, jumpers, and their kind—who often develop certain muscles to the point of deformity.

The body will always grow biggest at this place where the blood is often sent, and where the muscles are kept in most constant action. This is why massage, or passive exercise, is so useful in searching out and supplying with blood and setting to work the parts of the body most inclined to inertia, either by reason of illness or, more often, by reason of neglect.

The needs of daily living cause most people to give more or less exercise to their legs and arms. Even the very old and feeble walk about their rooms and dress themselves. But many people neglect the outlying muscles, for example, those of the neck and back, and, most to be regretted of all, the abdominal muscles, a neglect greatly to the detriment of the general health.

It is easy to find out where the lazy, skulking muscles are. They are like tropical darkness in their disposition. If one does not insist upon their working they will lie down and rest forever. But start them up with any unaccustomed form of exercise, and what a fuss! What a grumbling and aching and limping round! There is nothing but to sent the blood after them constantly as an overseer, and to keep them at it. When this is done the grumbling and pain disappear, and the joy which is reward of honest work everywhere will become the portion of those muscles. They will cheerfully do their part.

Those who regard any form of systematic exercising as a bore will do well to remember that there will never be devised anything better than walking properly done, in the open air, to bring the entire muscular system into right control and get fair work out of it.—Youth's Companion.

Answer Foreign Mail.

Translating business letters received in Chicago from foreign countries and making business replies in the same language has come to be one of the profitable side lines of stenography and typewriting.

Just after the Spanish war, when Cuba and other Spanish territory came into close touch with Chicago as a business center, many stenographers undertook to master the Spanish language to the extent of business correspondence. But even before this there was a necessity for typewriting in foreign languages, and as this necessity has grown the stenographer has kept pace with the demand.

The card of a young woman operator in one of the largest office buildings reads: "Translators in French, German, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese. Typewriting done in the above languages." This young woman not only can accomplish this, but the demand for the work is steady. Ordinarily the business man, through a messenger, sends the business letter which he receives, and when the work is done the letter is sent back to him, worked into good English. If it be an order that is to be filled, or the request for prices, some one capable of replying to a division of the controlling white population as in the days before the war, does not work. There is no room for self-congratulation over the way the race issue in politics has been handled in our own Southern country. It is customary for Republican campaigners to assert that the Republican party always settles every great question right, and that its policies always come out for the best. But there is very little room for this sort of congratulation in a review of the Southern situation. Slave-holding States furnished one-third as many men to the Union as to the Confederacy. Four slave-holding States remained with the Union. The Old Dominion, the Mother of Presidents, was split in two because of the adherence of its western half to the Union cause. One would have supposed that people who fought together in a war would have voted together on the issues growing out of that struggle, but the Republican plan of reconstruction promptly drove every border State into the Democratic party. West Virginia, which seceded from the Old Dominion to fight for the Union, has been represented in the Senate until very recent years by veterans of the Confederacy. Kentucky was not a Democratic State before the war, but intensely Whig. It gave twice as many men to the Union army as to the Confederacy, and yet issues growing out of the war sent its majority over to the Southern side. There it meets the North in the coming contest.

This work is better paid than is the ordinary stenographic work of the better class, and the time is approaching when the mastery of two or three languages at least may be looked for as one of the exactions of the school of shorthand and typewriting.

Tender and True.

Squire Benson was often consulted in cases of family difficulty resulting from storm and stress of time or temper, and he derived a good deal of amusement from the tales told in his little office.

"Is it true that you threw something at Mike that caused the swelling over his eye?" the squire asked a little wry Irishwoman who appeared sobbing at his door one day half an hour after her husband had departed.

"Yis, I did," said the little woman, catching her breath, "but I never wint to hurt him, and he knows it well.

"We'd just come home from the cousin's wedding, an' I was feeling kind of soft to Mike, and I axed him if he loved me as much as he did the day we was married! and—and he was so slow answering me that I up wid the mop an' hung it at him, Squire Benson; for if we poor women don't have love our hearts just breaks inside of us!"

Per Capita.

Europeans who are inclined to deny the South African native a sense of humor should read a story of Veltman, the chief of the Fingoes, which Dr. Percival Lawrence has told in his recent book, "On Circuit in Kaffirland."

On one occasion four advocates, one of whom was Dr. Lawrence, were hard up for transportation, and were glad to charter one of Veltman's wagons, with a span of six mules, to convey them to the next circuit town.

The charge, they were told, would be four pounds per mule, which they suggested was a trifling stiff.

Veltman took time to consider their request, but ultimately sent a message that his price would not be four pounds per mule, but four pounds per advocate!

Looking for Change.

Church—Why do so many of the Wall street men go to the mountains in summer?

Gotham—Oh, to get away from the water, I suppose.—Yonkers Statesman.

An Observation.

"Is your understudy fond of you?" "Well," answered the prima donna, "I have observed that she is always ready to take my part!"—Washington Star.

Producing £92,700 for the government, the Ceylon pearl fishery season just ended has established a record.

"It's better to have loved and lost than to pay attorney after winning."

Women's Dep't.

Wyoming presents Gavel to International Suffrage Association.

The Round Table Club of Cheyenne presented in the name of the women of Wyoming, a beautiful gavel to the International Suffrage Conference held in Berlin June 8 and 9, for the use of the permanent International Suffrage Organization. It is made from native Wyoming woods by a citizen of that State, who has been a member of the Legislature. A presentation inscription, chased in silver, ornaments the gavel, which is enclosed in a plush-lined box, also made of native woods. The cover is a fine American flag of inland wood, with the star of Wyoming conspicuously prominent in the field of stars. It is eminently proper that the women of Wyoming, who have had full suffrage longer than any other women in the world, should thus express their fraternal feeling for the international movement, which is linking together the suffrage women of all nations.

American Grange for Woman's Equality.

The American Grange Bulletin and Scientific Farmer, official representative of the National Grange, in a recent issue published "The Grange Declaration of Purposes," and in announcing its "Ideal of Womanhood" said:

"The Grange was the first of fraternal organizations to recognize woman's equality with man—a fact that is of lasting honor to the founders of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. It is worthy of particular note that the right or women to an equal voice and vote in Grange meetings was not formerly announced, but simply taken for granted. There was no struggle for rights; there was no demand for privilege; but as man and woman have equal responsibilities in the home, it was naturally and properly assumed that they should stand on a common level in an organization made up of the home-keeping people of the country."

The position of the Grange, representing as it does the great body of American farmers, is the strongest possible assurance of the eventual establishment of woman suffrage. "My constituency," said General Jackson, "begins with the first crossroad out of town." With the Grange and the Federation of Labor on the side of woman suffrage, success is only a question of time.

Women More Conscientious than Men in Their Political Duties.

Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker of Colorado, the newly elected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, says in the reply to the general objections brought forward against woman suffrage.

"I do not hesitate to say that the best women of Colorado have far more conscience in fulfilling their responsibilities as voters than the men of the same class. We are constantly asked, 'But how do prominent women, with their many obligations, have time for politics?' My dear Madam Behind-the-Times! It takes just about one hour in a year to cast all the ballots necessary and allowable!

"Has the woman vote completely purified politics? It would be beyond reason to expect such a result. Women have been in churches and in society since the beginning of time, but there are still vicious minds and sinful deeds in both religious and society circles. The presence of women at the polls as officers and voters has brought quiet and order, while party conventions are much freer from personal wranglings, profane language and vulgar allusions, because women are sitting as delegates.

"All thinking women admit that we have made some mistakes since we have had the suffrage. But that has been the experience of all newly-enfranchised people. In the beginning, the women voters of Colorado had no guide except the traditions and advice of the men of their families and acquaintance. That teaching was the old of party politics. We followed a blind lead; and to me it was a terrible awakening to discover that my party was just as bad as the other, and the other party fully as highminded in its purposes as mine. But, in spite of any mistakes or disappointments, there is an indescribable uplift in the thought that one is no longer classed with criminals, paupers and idiots; and there is a much more chivalrous devotion and respect on the part of the men, who look upon their sisters not as playthings, nor as property, but as equals and fellow-citizens."

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Gotham—Oh, to get away from the water, I suppose.—Yonkers Statesman.

An Observation.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be observed: 1. Name and date must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query, the name of the writer, the name of the contributor, to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
MISS E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Room,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1904.

NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST
HIS
DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES
WITH
NEW JERSEY PATENTS.
By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

CONTINUED.

William West md. 1692, after date of above said wedding, Margaret, widow of Ephraim Allen, and dau. of Eliakim and Lydia (Perkins, dau. Isaac & Margaret) Wardell. Eliakim bap. Nov. 20, 1634, son of Thomas Wardell, of Boston, 1633, and 1637, sentenced by the court to be dismissed in Dorchester for his known sympathy with the antinomian movement of Ann Hutchinson and the Rev. John Wheelwright; was a settler in Exeter, N. Hampshire, 1639, and given sole authority to sell liquor at retail there, and was still there in 1648, when he was concerned in a lawsuit, and that year was appointed "petty judge." He married Elizabeth, Ch. were:

(a) Eliakim Wardell b. Nov. 1634-5; Deputy for Shrewsbury 1638 with Judah Allen.

(b) Martha Wardell b. Aug. 1637.

(c) Benjamin Wardell b. Feb. 1640.

(d) Samuel Wardell b. Jan. 16, 1643; believed to have gone to N. Jersey and md. widow Sarah Hawkes; hanged for witchcraft 1692. The death of the father, Thomas Wardell recorded in Boston as Dec. 10, 1646.

Eliakim Wardell (a) lived first in Hampton N. H. when under state of Mass. where he md. Oct. 17, 1659 Lydia Perkins, whose unaccountable conduct in the church in Newbury can be found in Coffins history.

In 1654, Eliakim witnessed Hamptons deeds. 1659 Eliakim harbored a Quaker preacher, for which the court fined him; Eliakim would not pay so they took "a pretty beast for the saddle, worth 14 pounds." Another time he had a helper taken from him for priest's rates. Again had all his marsh and meadow taken, which was to keep his cattle in winter, and at one time he was to be whipped with 15 lashes, all showing why he was to be found in Mountmooth in 1666, Nov. 4; when permission was granted to Eliakim Wardell and associates to purchase Indian land, south of the Gravesend men's purchase, called the Neversinks. Children of Eliakim and Lydia were:

(e) Joseph Wardell b. Dec. 29, 1660; md. 1694 Sarah.

(f) Margaret Wardell b. 23; 3; 1661- md. (1) 1; 29; 1681; Ephraim Allen md.

(2) William West, who lived neighbor to Ephraim Allen.

(g) Easter Wardell b. probably in N. Jersey; md. 1639 Robert Bounell.

(h) Lydia Wardell md. 1692, William (2) Biddle.

(i) Eliakim Wardell md. Lydia, probably a widow.

(j) Meribah Wardell.

(k) Patience Wardell.

(l) Elizabeth Wardell; md. (1) Saml. White, md. (2) 10; 5; 1700 Seth Hill.

(m) Mary Wardell md. Thomas Woodmansee, b. Sept. 17, 1670.

(To be continued.)

WEST—Correction. Issue of May 21, 1904, on Matthew West's Descendants, line 117, Nicholas Brown was brother of Abraham Brown, they sons of Nicholas Brown, who died 1634, md. (1) —, but as their only daughter was named Jane she may have had name of her mother; they had Nicholas, Abraham, Jane and William; their father md. (2) Francis Parker, widow of George, who died 1656, by whom she had 8 children, Joseph, Mary, Peter, Meribah, John and Francis Parker, Peter Parker md. Sarah (Cooke, Thomas' Cooke), Meribah Parker md. John Slocum, son of Giles and Joan Slocum, they of Newport, R. I. Mary Parker md. Ichabod Sheffield and Francis Parker md. Benjamin Hall. (see Austin Geul, Diet. pp. 28, 144)—H. R. C.

Salisbury, at Cumberland, R. I., Nov. 29, 1747—W. B.

4844. LAMB—Who were the parents of Thomas Lamb, who married Thankful Hill, of Dorchester, Mass., Feb. 10, 1688? Had they any children?—F. L. B.

4845. SNOOK—Can any one give me information concerning John Snook, his date of birth, marriage and death, his ancestry, his wife's name and ancestry, and his descendants? He was of Prudence Island and Kingstown, R. I.—E. A. B.

4846. MASON—Who was Lydia wife of Joseph Mason of Warwick, R. I., about 1715? They had daughter Frede love, born 1695, died when?—E. A. B.

4847. COLLINS—Who were the ancestors of Elizur and Sarah (Wright) Collins, of Warwick, R. I., whose daughter Elizabeth, born 1672, died 1724, married May 9, 1695, Samuel Gorton, of Warwick. Who were their children and whom did they marry?—E. A. B.

4848. GARRET—Who were the parents of Hannah Garret, of Providence or Gloucester, R. I., who married Peter Ballou? Who were the ancestors of Peter Ballou, and what were the dates of his birth, marriage and death?—E. A. B.

4849. ESTEN—Who were Thomas and Ann Esten, of Providence, R. I., and when were they married, and what was the maiden name of Ann? They had a son Henry, born Jan. 11, 1651, died Mar. 23, 1711. Had they other children?—E. A. B.

4850. HOLLOWAY—Would like maiden name and ancestry of Penelope, wife of Benjamin Holloway, of Westerly, R. I. They had the following children:

1. Benjamin, born Westerly, Dec. 30, 1714.

2. Experience, born July 4, 1716, died Jan. 21, 1726.

3. Joseph, born Feb. 10, 1717.

4. Penelope, born Jan. 12, 1719.

5. William, born Feb. 18, 1721.

6. Samuel, born Apr. 8, 1728.

7. Hannah, born Dec. 7, 1724.

Would be glad to have any data concerning these children.—S. G. T.

4851. MATTLE—In Caulking's History of New London, Conn., I find a reference to a William Douglas and his wife, Ann Mattle. He was of Ipswich, Mass., in 1641, and later of Boston. Would like his ancestry and any information concerning his wife.—J. A.

4852. MOORE—Who was Ambrose Moore, who married, Newport, R. I., Sept. 26, 1778, Hannah Scott. Who were her parents?—G. L.

4853. COIT—Who were the ancestors of John Coit, of Newport, R. I., who married Mary Mumford, Dec. 21, 1778?—G. L.

4854. ROGERS—Moses Barber had son Benjamin² who md. Mary Tofft, dau. of John³. They had dau. Lydia⁴ Barber who md. Samuel Rogers. Some descendants must have been left in Rhode Island. I would be very glad of some account of their children. Mary⁴ sister of Lydia³, md. Harper Rogers, brother of Samuel.—J. F. S. S.

4855. BLOSS—James Bloss was born at Killingly, Conn., Nov. 3, 1702, died June 3, 1790. His will was recorded at Chepachet, R. I., proved Feb. 7, 1801. This will shows that he was married twice, but does not mention the name of the first wife. The second wife was Sarah—. Would be glad for a clue to the maiden name of each wife. Can any one give me a list of his children, with authentic dates of birth, marriage and death?—C. H. A.

4856. JONES—Jonathan Jones, of Sherborn or Holliston, Mass., was born 1611, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bullard) Jones, of Charlestown or Sherburn, Mass. He married Hannah—. Would like to learn the name of Hannah, and the date of their marriage. What were the names of their children? The oldest was born 1727-8.—C. H. A.

4857. WOODWORTH—Who were the parents of Silas and Sarah (English) Woodworth, who went to Nova Scotia in 1760? I think they were from Rhode Island.—R. E.

4858. COWDRAY—Who were the ancestors of Col. John Cowdry, born at Hartford, Conn., 1757? He was after ward of Boston, Mass., I think. At least, his father removed there. Who was his wife, and what were the dates of her birth and death?—F. F.

The Constellation.

Says the N. Y. Times: Old salts at the Brooklyn Navy Yard blinked and rubbed their eyes Monday when two tiny little tugs steamed into the basin there with an ancient frigate in tow. The strange craft was the Constellation, relic of the early wars of the Republic, and said to be the oldest ship in the United States Navy still able to float.

For several years the grim old fighting craft of the famous days of 1812 has been stationed at Newport, where she has been used as a training ship for naval apprentices. She is still sound enough to plow the raging main at the end of the tug's hawser, and behaved herself well coming down from Newport in that fashion.

The strange craft is a craft of 1,186 tons displacement, was laid down in 1798. She has been repeatedly overhauled, but it is said that her original keel still remains. The ancient warship has come here for repairs.

QUERIES.

4842. ALLEN—Who were the ancestors of Sylvanus Allen, of Nantucket, Mass., born March 6, 1706, married July 1728, Jemima Starbuck. They had the following children:

1. Mary, married Aug. 1749, Reuben Worth; died Jan. 4, 1783.

2. Rachel, born Sept. 24, 1732, married Jan. 1749, Sylvanus Worth, died Jan. 1812.

3. Ann, married Elathan Eldridge, of Dartmouth.

4. Sylvanus, married (1) Abigail Kidder; (2) Sarah Russell.

5. Eunice, married Jonathan Donne.

6. Jethro, married Eunice Tabor. She died 1800.

7. Elizabeth, married Issacher Sampson, md. (2) Egret Hitch.

8. Jenkins, married April 1, 1759, Robert Clisbury. She died Feb. 20, 1789.

Would be glad for any additional dates and facts.—M. P.

4843. COOK—Who were the ancestors of Jonathan Cook, who married Abigail Secretary State Board of Education, Box 142, Providence.

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